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WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

MR. GORDON'S ATTACK ON THE REPUBLICANS—RETORTS BY MESSRS. MORTON, SHERMAN, AND EDMUNDS—MR. GORDON TO BE CLASSED WITH BEN HILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate has become infected with the mania for partisan discussion which has had control of the House ever since the beginning of Congress. As heretofore the Democrats began the controversy. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, made a speech on his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what amendments to the Internal Revenue laws were necessary to prevent a recurrence of frauds; but it was really a campaign oration, with little in it except bombast and crimination of the Republican Party. Senator Morton followed Mr. Gordon, and gave him a very unpleasant lesson. He said those of the South who had brought on the war, and thus made an excise tax necessary, ought to be the last persons to complain of it. He denied that the Republican Party was more corrupt than the Democratic, and thought the assumption of the Senator from Georgia that the Democratic Party would soon come into power and then a new and virtuous era would be inaugurated, was a little drawn, in view of the history of the past of that organization. Senator Sherman followed Mr. Morton, and he, too, severely criticised the speech of the Senator from Georgia. He said the speech was ill-timed and ill-tempered, and made for political effect at this time, when the country is filled with apprehensions and regret at the occurrences of the past week. He reverted to the days of Floyd and "Jake" Thompson to prove that the Democratic Party through its high officials had not only stolen the money of the people, but to the crime of robbery had added treason. This brought Gen. Gordon to his feet in a sharp retort at both Mr. Morton and Sherman. He said the reference to himself as having been in the Confederate service was an insult in the manner in which it had been used, but he did not intend to be led into any unguarded utterances that might be used for party purposes. Senator Morton then read the record of Toombs' speech before the Georgia Legislature, in which he said that the election had been carried by fraud and bribery, and referred to the fact that in a recent speech at Atlanta Gen. Gordon had, while referring to an immaterial portion of Mr. Toombs' remarks, omitted any reference to this grave charge. Gen. Gordon then got the floor, and for a time there was quite a lively running discussion between Mr. Morton and himself, and the situation began to assume an aspect which the sober heads of Mr. Gordon's party deprecated, and they began quietly to leave their seats and get back on the sofas or in the cloak-rooms to show their indifference to the controversy. Mr. Morton read Mr. Gordon's recent speech at Atlanta, and commented upon it rather good-humoredly, but severely. Senator Withers, of Virginia, entered upon a somewhat remarkable defense of Floyd, and declared that he was not guilty of corruption while Secretary of War, either morally, legally, or ethically. Mr. Edmunds succeeded Mr. Withers, and read the Democrats such a quiet but scorching lesson as no one but Mr. Edmunds can, maintaining that their outward appearances and professions of harmony upon the floors of Congress were counteracted and defeated by their intemperate and more truthful presentation of their feelings upon the hustings and among their fellow-citizens at home. He spoke about fifteen minutes. Every word he uttered burned the Democracy with its quiet yet forcible truth. The Democrats were exceedingly glad to get rid of the discussion by going into executive session about 4 o'clock, and it may be said that the first day of partisan discussion in the Senate this session has resulted in a sore defeat of the Democracy. Several of the leading Senators said to-night that Gen. Gordon's speech did him no good, but might do the party harm, and that Mr. Withers' attempted defense of Floyd at this day was simply ridiculous. Gen. Gordon is now labeled for a back seat with Ben Hill, but may not be willing to take it. Gen. Gordon expects under a Democratic Administration to be Secretary of War.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

RESIGNATION OF THE RECENTLY-APPOINTED SECRETARY—AN EVENT WHICH WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY MINISTER WASHBURN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gratiot Washburn, son of Minister Wasburn, and Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, is understood to have resigned in obedience to an imperative parental request. Minister Washburn heard nothing of his son's connection with the business of the circus, for which he advertised while at home, till the reports reached Paris in American papers. Minister Washburn undertook immediately to find out the facts. The proprietors of the American Circus denied everything, but the tell-tale advertisement sufficiently testified to the young man's act. Accordingly Mr. Washburn telegraphed his son at Berlin, while the latter was on his way to St. Petersburg, a sharp demand for resignation, which was complied with. Mr. Washburn was satisfied from his inquiries that Gratiot had been thoughtless rather than intentionally wrong, but believed the improper association and the carelessness deserved punishment.

PROF. SILLIMAN'S POSITION.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIRS OF THE EMMA MINE—HIS FAITH IN THE RICHNESS OF THE MINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Prof. Silliman was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day in relation to his connection with the Emma Mine. He testified that he was employed to make a geological survey and examination of the mine, for which service he received $15,000. His expenses, which he had to pay out of his fee, were fully $5,000. There was no contingent fee or reward, and the $15,000 included all he received, or was to receive, for his services. It is noteworthy that Prof. Silliman still maintains his faith in the Emma Mine. He believes it is only necessary to work through the temporary interruption to find a continuation of the rich ore. This is an opinion that is very common among miners, and many persons believe the Little Emma to be one of the great mines of the world. Senator Jones says if the Comstock lode had been treated like the Little Emma it would have been deserted, and the wonderful deposits now in full sight would have remained undiscovered. The claim of ex-Senator Stewart and others originally interested in the Emma Mine is that they believed it to be what they represented. There is now a suggestion that the original holders will get the stock, believed now to be worthless, and will then proceed to develop the mine. This would be a curious ending to the long controversy.

MR. CLYMER'S WRETCHED WORK.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION TO BE MADE BY REPRESENTATIVE BASS—REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE NOT PRESENT WHEN MARSH WAS UNDER EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Bass, of New-York, will to-morrow make a personal statement in the House concerning the proceedings of the committee, of which he is a member, in the case against Belknap. Mr. Bass has been in bad health all Winter, and day before yesterday, when the debate occurred, was too ill to leave his house. Mr. Bass will confirm all that was said in the dispatch to THE TIMES in the first instance, in regard to the escape of the witness, Marsh. Except the statement then erroneously made that Mr. Clymer was advised of Marsh's intended departure by officers of the secret service, his statement will be even stronger than any which has been published, in its presentation of facts. The conclusions to be drawn from them he will leave to the country. Mr. Blackburn, in his speech, gave the impression that a long course of investigation had been in progress, the committee having regular days for meetings, which the Republican members of the committee had neglected to attend. It is shown by the records that the first meeting of the committee in the case against Belknap was not on a regular committee day; that it was an extraordinary meeting in the afternoon, while the House was in session, and Mr. Bass and Mr. Danford, though in the House, were given no notice of it. They did not know that Marsh had been summoned. The whole affair appears to have been deliberately concealed from the Republican members.

When it was learned that Belknap had resigned it was proposed by the Democratic members to discharge Marsh immediately, leave off the investigation, and report the facts to the House, the plea being that the case had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the House on account of the resignation. This was opposed by the Republican members, and to them is due the efforts at impeachment. Marsh was discharged at his own request, and he particularly stated that he wanted to go to New-York on the 1 o'clock train. Mr. Bass opposed the discharge when this request was under discussion, and pointed out sufficient reasons. No decision was made, and another topic came up. In a few minutes afterward Clymer, without asking if anyone objected, told Marsh he was discharged, and even went so far in helping him away as to say if there was not time to get the fees he (Clymer) would get them and send them to Marsh by mail. Clymer also promised to send the contract between Marsh and Evans to the witness in a few days. It will be remembered that this important original paper has now disappeared. The facts are likely to be fully as strong as are here stated. Mr. Bass is quite able to defend himself and whatever position he may assume, if only he has sufficient health, and his character and manly political course since he entered the House will give the weight of truth to whatever he may say. He is not the sort of a man to permit such people as Blackburn and Clymer to falsely represent him as neglecting duty.

MR. ORVIL GRANT QUESTIONED.

HIS EXAMINATION BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—A FRANK STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS—NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE ELICITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orvil E. Grant, brother of the President, was examined to-day by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Mr. Clymer conducted the examination, reading the prepared questions from several sheets of paper. From the preparations made it was evident the committee expected the witness would make some startling revelations. Mr. Grant answered all questions fully and promptly, hesitating only when it was necessary to recall the facts desired to be elicited. In reply to Mr. Clymer's opening questions, Mr. Grant testified he had no understanding of any kind at any time with the late Secretary of War, in relation to post traderships, nor did he ever have any one appointed to a tradership by the Secretary of War, and was not interested directly or indirectly in any post traderships. Mr. Clymer asked whether he ever had any interest in Indian traderships. Mr. Grant quietly suggested that such traderships were not within the province of the War Department. With some sternness Clymer said: "Please answer my question;" and the witness did so by informing him that he had an interest at Standing Rock and Fort Peck. He explained how he became interested in those traderships, how much he invested, and what were the profits. These were very small considering the enormous profits that have been popularly associated with this business. During the past two years Mr. Grant has received, as his share of profits from Standing Rock, $1,100, and from Fort Peck $2,000. He also held the appointment for Fort Berthold, but J. W. Raymond, who was at that fort, gave him $1,000 not to go there, and leave Raymond in full possession of the business. Clymer questioned him closely in relation to a letter written by the President to Orvil, which was explained in this way: He applied to the President for traderships, and some time afterward the President wrote informing him that there would shortly be some vacancies. He thereupon applied to the Secretary of the Interior, and was given the traderships at Standing Rock, Peck, and Berthold. He then arranged with parties in Philadelphia for capital. He had a third interest at Fort Peck, and only furnished $2,000 of the $13,000 capital. It was understood that his influence in obtaining the tradership was to count against the capital subscribed by the other partners. The President knew nothing of his business arrangement, nor did the Secretary of the Interior or Indian Commissioner. The Democrats on the committee labored diligently to make something more out of the letter written to Orvil by the President, but failed. "You admit having influence with the President to obtain Indian traderships?" queried Mr. Robbins, and his solemn gaze, rivetted upon the witness, was enough to frighten him into the belief that the possession of such influence is a high crime and misdemeanor. The witness timidly acknowledged he had had the amount of influence described, and added: "I am sorry to say that its possession has been of no profit to me." The examination of Orvil developed nothing that will help the Committee or the Judiciary to complete their imperfect articles of impeachment, and nothing likely to be profitable, or to make political capital. George H. Pendleton, who will appear before the committee on Saturday, will be likely to give the committee more information.

RELATIONS OF DURFEE & PECK WITH MR. ORVIL GRANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A special from Leavenworth, Kan., says that C. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, Indian traders, is now in that city, but refuses to say anything in regard to the forthcoming investigation of the manner in which the sutlerships at the different posts in the Western and Indian country have been managed, and in which investigations his house figures somewhat prominently. Further than that, the story which appeared in the St. Louis *Times* relating to the refusal of Orvil Grant to give the firm of Durfee & Peck certain sutlerships until large sums of money had been paid therefor, is untrue. Peck says Mr. Grant has never approached him upon such a subject, and that the tale of the *Times* is a fiction. He will testify to the same if called before the Clymer committee.

THE TROUBLE OF MR. PENDLETON.

OFFICERS OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have issued subpœnas for the President and Auditor of the Kentucky Central Railroad, who are to bring the books of the road to show how much money was turned over to the company. If it should appear that the company received quite or nearly all of the $148,000 paid to Pendleton, there will seem little need of pushing the investigation further in regard to this case. If, however, it should turn out that there is a large difference in the amounts paid the company by Pendleton and that paid Pendleton by the War Department, he will have a very uncomfortable time till he makes explanation. The Democrats are troubled about the case of Pendleton, and also about Hendricks, and they privately admit that both of those gentlemen will have to stand investigation.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

THE DISTRICT REAL ESTATE "POOL"—KILBOURNE'S BOOKS STILL WITHHELD—RUMORED INVESTMENTS BY COL. F. D. GRANT—THE NAVAL INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The special committee investigating the District "real estate pool" are expected to make a report to-morrow and ask the House to take proceedings to compel the testimony of Kilbourne and the production of the books of his firm. There are intimations that the report will create a great sensation, and one statement is to the effect that there was an investment made in behalf of Col. Fred Grant, and that he was given a very large sum as dividends. This is not claimed to be proved, but that the committee have evidence looking in that direction, and that they believe it is only necessary to procure the testimony of Kilbourne to establish such a fact. The most astonishing feature of the reported story is the statement that the pool ever declared any dividends. The impression has been that this pool was a failure. The report was expected to-day, but under present circumstances there may be still further delay.

The Committee on Naval Affairs did not take any testimony to-day which reflected on Secretary Robeson. The witness Wolf has not again been examined. It is charged that his story was manufactured, and that he has, since his fit on the floor of the House, so confessed. The friends of the Browns are attempting to show a repetition, with variations, of the history of Ananias. Brown & Co., and not the Secretary, are the defendants as to Wolf's statements, and it cannot be discovered that a large portion of the public are clamorous about their innocence.

THE CASE OF GEN. BABCOCK.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT—COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS SENT BY JUDGE ADVOCATE GARDNER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives to-day a large number of papers received from the acting Secretary of War in response to the House resolution of the 3d inst., calling for copies of all the instructions, orders, letters, telegrams, or other official records in the War Department relating to the Babcock Court of Inquiry. The letters and telegrams relating to Gen. Babcock's request for a military Court of Inquiry, the orders directing it to be convened, the detail for the court, its adjournment from day to day, and finally its dissolution in consequence of the indictment of Babcock by the St. Louis Grand Jury are all merely formal, and have been in substance already published, except the following: On the 15th of December Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, wrote from Chicago to the Adjutant General of the Army as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Court of Inquiry convened here by Special Order No. 246, adjourned to-day to meet at the call of the President of the court. I deem it my duty to invite the attention of the proper authority to the following state of facts in reference to the case for the Government which I was called upon to present. Immediately on receiving telegraphic notice of detail I hastened here in advance of the assembling of the court, so as to be prepared to proceed without delay. Had the court been on its assembling duly sworn, I should, nevertheless, have been unable to proceed in consequence of the failure of Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, to obey the positive instructions of the Attorney General of the United States. These telegraphic instructions were sent to him on Dec. 6, and specifically directed that I should be furnished with "any documentary evidence bearing on the case, and the names and the residence of any witnesses whose testimony you [he] judge important to make the investigation thorough." A copy of that order, and of my subsequent correspondence with Mr. Dyer, is herewith inclosed.

The Court of Inquiry was instituted to investigate the truth of certain accusations, imputations, or transactions, alleged by Hon. J. B. Henderson against Col. O. E. Babcock, United States Engineers, in the recent trial in the United States District Court at St. Louis, of one William O. Avery, Mr. Henderson being associate counsel for the Government, and assisting Mr. Dyer. The court was required to report the facts, and give its opinion under the statute whether Col. Babcock had, in reference to these specific statements, been properly chargeable with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. If he had violated any criminal statute of the United States, the proper United States civil court could alone take jurisdiction. The military court alone could investigate as to Col. Babcock in his military capacity, for while he might not have done anything which was an express violation of the penal law he might, nevertheless, have done something "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" on which the statute authorized inquiry. On the 8th inst., as Mr. Dyer had not furnished me with any information whatever, I telegraphed to him. On the 9th he replied with a copy of stenographic notes in the trials of John McDonald and William O. Avery. He has since sent me an extract of the Avery trial containing Mr. Henderson's remarks relative to Col. Babcock, a pretty full account of which was also to be found in the daily newspapers. As a lawyer Mr. Dyer must have known perfectly well that his reply of the 9th was no answer to my telegram; neither did it comply with the Attorney General's directions. What I required was a list of witnesses and a description of documentary evidence on which Mr. Henderson had based his remarks, so that the court of inquiry, when organized, could examine for itself into the matter. Up to this afternoon nothing of the kind has been received from Mr. Dyer. On the evening of Dec. 9 a reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* newspaper reported to me substantially that his paper had just received reliable telegraphic information that Mr. Dyer had publicly stated that he should furnish no lists of witnesses or documentary evidence. My interview with the reporter will be found in that newspaper of the 10th inst. So far as the Avery and McDonald cases were concerned, Mr. Henderson's remarks as to Col. Babcock might have been based on what he had heard and seen wholly outside the court-room. It will be noticed that I didn't ask information as to what witnesses might have said or done in a Grand Jury room, because when Mr. Henderson made his speech no bill of indictment had been found against Col. Babcock, and Mr. Henderson was not the proper official to go into the Grand Jury room or to subscribe to such bill. He was the associate of, and temporarily subordinate to, the District Attorney, who, by his presence and tacit acquiescence, adopted Mr. Henderson's remarks as the authoritative statement of a Government official. What witnesses had said to him or deposed in affidavits could not be used before the Court of Inquiry in that shape. What I required was a list of such witnesses, so that they could be called on to testify in open court. A description of the documentary evidence on which Mr. Henderson based his remarks was also needed, so that in due course of law a subpœna duces tecum should be issued to the proper custodian to produce them in court. The Court of Inquiry did not complete its organization, but had it done so it could not have presented the Government's case, in consequence of the absolute disregard by Mr. Dyer of the positive instructions of his immediate official superior, the Attorney General.

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
Judge Advocate of the Court.

The Attorney General's letter to Mr. Dyer is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1875.

To Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

The President informs me that the Court of Inquiry convenes at Chicago next Thursday; that Gen. Babcock starts to meet his trial; that Col. Gardner is the Judge Advocate, to whom, at Chicago, you will please send any documentary evidence bearing upon the case, and the names and residences of any witnesses whose testimony you judge important to make the investigation thorough. If there is any evidence additional to that sent me, please forward, and communicate with the Judge Advocate at Chicago by messenger or otherwise, as you may deem most safe, to the end that this important inquiry, which will attract the attention of the country, may be complete in every respect. I repeat what I have so often said, that we wish no innocent man tarnished, and no guilty one to escape.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

In a letter dated Chicago, Dec. 8, Col. Gardner informs Mr. Dyer of his being instructed by the Adjutant General to apply to him [Mr. Dyer] for the accusations, &c., against Babcock, alleged by Mr. Henderson in the Avery trial, states the time and place appointed for the Court of Inquiry to convene the next day, and proceeds as follows: "In advance of its assembling, or of its final action, I have the honor to request you to furnish me, by return mail, with a full copy of these accusations, imputations, or charges thus made, together with as complete a list of witnesses as possible, and any other information which you may be pleased to favor me with relative to this inquiry, and which will, in your judgment, be advantageous. I respectfully suggest that you communicate as to this telegram with Hon. J. B. Henderson. Please acknowledge receipt."

On the 8th, Mr. Dyer, by telegraph, acknowledged receipt of the foregoing, and on the 9th informed Col. Gardner that he would, if he desired, transmit sworn copies of the stenographic reports, embodying the remarks made by Mr. Henderson concerning Gen. Babcock in the Avery and McDonald trials. He also quotes Mr. Henderson as saying that he [Mr. Henderson] had made no statement against Gen. Babcock or others, except such as were necessary in the legitimate discharge of his duties of Government counsel in these trials. Col. Gardner, both by mail and telegraph, acknowledged receipt of this letter, and states that he would be glad to have copies of the stenographic report, and would pay for them. On the 14th of December Gardner wrote to Dyer acknowledging receipt that day of the copies above referred to, and adding:

I beg leave to remind you that that list of witnesses and documents requested, and which I was informed the Attorney General had instructed you in regard to, have not been received, nor have your communications contained any reference thereto. I must trouble you for some positive information on this subject, and I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, &c.,

ASA BIRD GARDENER,
Judge Advocate.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE POST TRADERSHIPS—CONTESTED ELECTION CASES—THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN UTAH—POSTAGE RATES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—John Lawrence, of Yankton, Dakota, was to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and testified he had no knowledge of any agreement between post traders and other persons. Charges having been preferred against the post trader at Fort Randall, the witness called on Secretary Belknap, saying that if there was to be any change he should like to be an applicant. The Secretary said that the matter had been compromised. He had asked Orvil Grant to give him a position, but Grant said he had all the employes he wished. He thought that Orvil Grant controlled the post traderships above Standing Rock, and that he was the person to whom applications must be made for contracts. The Chairman stated that George H. Pendleton would leave Cincinnati for Washington this evening.

The House Committee on Elections, with three dissenting votes, decided this morning to report in favor of seating the contestant in the case of Finley (Democrat) vs. Walls, (colored Republican,) member from the Second District of Florida. The case of Spencer vs. Morey, from Louisiana, was taken up and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. House, Beebe, and Wells.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day heard Mrs. S. J. Spencer and Mrs. A. Lockwood, as representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in argument against the bill of Senator Christiancy, which proposes, among other things, to deprive the women of Utah of their present right to vote. Delegate Cannon also appeared and commenced an argument against the bill, directing his opposition mainly to the clause which disfranchises those male citizens who have entered into polygamous relations since the enactment of the Federal law against polygamy.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day took up and considered Mr. Hamlin's bill to readjust the rates of postage on second and third class mail matter, but reached no conclusion.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE BALANCES IN THE TREASURY—INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—NAVAL GAZETTE—MR. PINCHBACK'S PRIVILEGES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $7,243,840; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,580,000; Coin, including $35,758,000 in coin certificates, $70,750,829; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $473,234 33, and from Customs, $341,162 65.

The following Storekeepers were appointed to-day: Stephen H. Reno for the First District of California, Charles Richardson for the First District of Wisconsin, Volantus Logan and John A. Jasper for the Eighth District of Kentucky. Hiram Clarke was appointed Gauger for the First District of Texas.

Ensign William H. Schultze has been ordered to the Juniata, at Baltimore; Paymaster L. G. Billings to the Navy-yard at New-York.

Senator Ferry, as Presiding Officer of the Senate, this morning caused all the door-keepers to be specially notified that Mr. Pinchback is no longer entitled to the privileges of the floor. It does not appear that Mr. Pinchback has manifested a want of knowledge of the general rule applicable to cases like his own, and the orders are merely precautionary.

On account of Mr. Lamar's sickness the Democratic caucus, which was to have been held to-night, has been postponed until Saturday night.

THE NEW WAR SECRETARY.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Judge Taft, the newly-appointed Secretary of War, leaves for Washington to-night.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN LONDON—LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY'S FUNERAL—A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER RENDERED IN THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER AFFAIR.

LONDON, March 9.—The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, was to-day presented with the freedom of the City of London. He made a long speech on the occasion, in which he expressed his satisfaction that in the Alabama Arbitration they had succeeded, at any rate, in the vindication of the honor of England.

The remains of the late Lady Augusta Stanley, who died on the 1st inst., were buried at Westminster Abbey to-day with great pomp. Queen Victoria and her daughters, Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness of Lorne, were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Westminster were the chief pall-bearers. The Duke of Northumberland, the Bishop of London, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Cardwell, Max Muller, and many other notabilities, followed in the procession. Dean Stanley, the chief mourner, performed the burial service. The remains were interred in Westminster Abbey at the express desire of her Majesty, the Queen. This is worthy of notice, as the honor of burial within the Abbey has been accorded in so few instances to women.

The jury in the adjourned inquest at Poplar on the Strath-Clyde disaster have returned a verdict. They find the Captain of the Franconia to blame for the manner in which he navigated his vessel; that the collision occurred in consequence thereof, and that his conduct was greatly influenced by the pilot, whose behavior deserves grave censure. They conclude by pronouncing a verdict of manslaughter against the Captain.

The witnesses who testified in the Strath-Clyde inquest at Poplar were bound over to appear at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The Captain of the Franconia will be admitted to bail. An application will be made to have the Deal Coroner's warrant, committing the Captain for trial, transferred to the Central Criminal Court instead of the Maidstone Assizes.

Mr. Cave has returned from his mission to Egypt. He arrived in London to-day.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE NUMBER OF VESSELS LOST IN THE BAY OF BISCAY—THE TITLE OF THE SOVEREIGN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. MacIver, member for Birkenhead, and formerly one of the managing owners of the Cunard steamers, asked whether there had been any diminution of the number of vessels lost in the Bay of Biscay since the adoption of the load-line restriction. Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that between February, 1874, and February, 1875, twenty-six steamers were lost, with 175 lives; and between February, 1875, and February, 1876, only two steamers were lost, with twenty-six lives.

Mr. Disraeli moved the second reading of the Titles bill, which declares that the title of the sovereign shall be "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India." Mr. Disraeli refuted the objections that the title of Empress was not English, and that the colonies were neglected. He declared the colonists were Englishmen. Mr. Maurice Brooks, Home Rule member for Dublin City, inquired if the Queen on assuming the new title would extend clemency to the Fenian convicts. Mr. Disraeli promised to reply to the question when the bill was passed. Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, and an Advanced Liberal, attacked the proposed change and moved an adjournment. Mr. Gladstone argued that there existed important States in India which were not under English dominion. If the bill should work a political change in their status it was unjustifiable, and its passage would be an act of temerity bordering on insanity. He urged the claims of the colonies, and concluded by announcing that he supported the motion to adjourn. The Marquis of Hartington subsequently advised Mr. Samuelson to withdraw the motion for adjournment, but the Conservatives objected. The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 284 to 31. The bill then passed its second reading.

TURKEY.

A FRESH DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF PEACE—CHRISTIANS NOT TO BE TRUSTED IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special telegram from Berlin says that a fresh difficulty in the way of peace has arisen in Turkey. The Christian subjects of the Sultan have hitherto been exempt from military duty; they now refuse to continue to pay the exemption tax, and offer instead to give their military services. The Christians justify their action on the promise contained in the Sultan's *iradé* of full and perfect equality with the Mohammedans. The Sublime Porte refuses to accept, on the ground that the Christians are not to be trusted in his Army.

VIENNA, March 9.—Belgrade newspapers report that the Servian militia were reviewed yesterday. The commander informed the troops that they must be ready to march at any moment.

RAGUSA, March 9.—Advices from Solavonian sources repeat the report that the Turks were defeated on Monday at Muratovizza, losing 1,000 killed and many wounded. Count Andrassy has instructed Baron Rodich to proceed again to the insurrectionary districts.

THE BATTLE OF MURATOVIZZA.

LONDON, March 10.—The Ragusa dispatch to the *Times* says later accounts of the battle of Muratovizza show that five battalions of Turks under Selim Pasha were going to provision Goransko. The Turks retired panic-stricken at the first attack of the insurgents, and they were pursued with great slaughter to Lipnik, which is four hours' march distant from the battle-field. The insurgents captured all the Turkish artillery and provision trains. They lost only ten killed and twenty-five wounded.

MOHAMMEDAN EXCESSES IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, March 10.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says a telegraphic dispatch from the Porte threatens the Mohammedans in Bosnia with the severest punishment for their excesses, and expressly authorizes the Christians to repel attacks by force of arms until the arrival of help from the authorities.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION EXPECTED.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 9.—Some Carlist officers have received a circular from Ruiz Zorilla advising them to join in an approaching insurrection, for which the signal will shortly be given.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 10.—A Madrid telegram to the *Standard* reports that the railway from Miranda to Bilbao is in complete running order again.

GERMANY.

A PETITION FOR ARNIM'S PARDON REFUSED.

BERLIN, March 9.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* announces that the petition of Arnim's family to the Emperor for the Count's pardon has been refused.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says the petition of the Arnim family was refused in consequence of an unfavorable report made upon it by Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Justice. The preliminary inquiry against Arnim is now concluded. The indictment on which he is to be tried will shortly be handed to the High Court of State. It contains an important charge which has not before been published. The Count is accused of conducting the negotiations for the evacuation of the occupied Provinces in France with a result detrimental to the interests of Germany.

The Prussian Police have been ordered to seize all newspapers containing sentences of excommunication pronounced by Roman Catholic Bishops.

FRANCE.

A MEETING CALLED OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES FAVORING COMPLETE AMNESTY—THE NEWLY CONSTITUTED CABINET.

PARIS, March 9.—The *Rappel* this morning announces that the Senators and Deputies favoring complete amnesty will meet to-morrow to frame a motion looking to that end, which will be introduced in both Chambers early next week.

The French Ministry has been definitively constituted, as follows: M. Dufaure, Vice President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior; M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship; M. Christophle, Minister of Public Works; M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral Fourichon, Minister of the Marine; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance; Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War; Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. All the members of the new cabinet belong to the Left Centre. The ministry will communicate with the chambers to-morrow, either by written programme or through a speech by M. Dufaure.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says, the Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship has been divided. M. Dufaure takes charge of the Department of Worship, because M. Waddington is a Protestant. The latter remains Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. The following gentlemen have been elected Presidents of the various bureaux of the Senate: Bishop Dupanloup, M. Kolb-Bernard, Gen. Changarnier, and M. De Kerdrel, of the Right; Admiral Pothuau, MM. Rampout, Feray, and Carnot, Republicans; and Admiral Roncière-le-Noury, Bonapartist. Eleven Presidents of bureaux in the Chamber of Deputies are all Republicans. The Seine continues to rise. Several persons have been drowned. Paris, the Bois de Boulogne, and Isle St. Germain are partially submerged.

Louise Révoil Colet, the authoress, is dead.

CUBA.

THE KING'S REPLY TO THE CASINO—EARLY PEACE PROMISED.

HAVANA, March 9.—In reply to the congratulatory telegrams of the Spanish Casino, King Alfonso sent a dispatch saying peace in Spain is the forerunner of the peace which the Army will soon obtain in Cuba. It is expected that several important decrees affecting the island will be issued by the Captain General in a few days. The insurgents commanded by Vicente Garcia attacked the town of Puerto Padre on the night of Feb. 24. The Spaniards, aided by the gun-boats Centenila and Echo, repulsed the rebels without loss.

The Cunard steamer Delta has arrived here from Aspinwall, with Mr. Francklyn and the other projectors of the new steam-ship line in connection with the Panama Railroad. Mr. Park, President of the Panama Road, sailed to-day for New-York on the steamer Acapulco. The rest of the party will leave on Saturday for that City.

FLESH DESCENDING IN A SHOWER.

AN ASTOUNDING PHENOMENON IN KENTUCKY—FRESH MEAT LIKE MUTTON OR VENISON FALLING FROM A CLEAR SKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The Bath County (Ky.) *News* of this date says: "On last Friday a shower of meat fell near the house of Allen Crouch, who lives some two or three miles from the Olympian Springs in the southern portion of the county, covering a strip of ground about one hundred yards in length and fifty wide. Mrs. Crouch was out in the yard at the time, engaged in making soap, when meat which looked like beef began to fall around her. The sky was perfectly clear at the time, and she said it fell like large snow flakes, the pieces as a general thing not being much larger. One piece fell near her which was three or four inches square. Mr. Harrison Gill, whose veracity is unquestionable, and from whom we obtained the above facts, hearing of the occurrence visited the locality the next day, and says he saw particles of meat sticking to the fences and scattered over the ground. The meat when it first fell appeared to be perfectly fresh.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, writing from Mount Sterling, corroborates the above, and says the pieces of flesh were of various sizes and shapes, some of them being two inches square. Two gentlemen, who tasted the meat, express the opinion that it was either mutton or venison.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BON-TON HOUSE, ON THE CONEY ISLAND ROAD.

The Bon-Ton House, kept by Mrs. Gleavy, better known as "Widow Jack," situated at the junction of the Coney Island road and Ocean Parkway, Long Island, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The house, which has not borne a very enviable reputation, was built about one year ago. It was a three-story frame structure, and cost about seven thousand dollars. It was owned by Charles K. Graham, a ship-builder, of Williamsburg, who sold it to Mrs. Gleavy, taking as security two mortgages amounting to $48,000. Mrs. Gleavy put in about three thousand dollars' worth of furniture, which would make the total loss $10,000. There was no insurance on the furniture, but the building was insured for $10,000, in favor of Graham and Percy O'Brien, who holds one of the mortgages. There is some suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the insurance companies which are involved in the loss will make a thorough investigation into the circumstances.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire at Danielsonville, Conn., last Wednesday night, destroyed the freight depot of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, the passenger station, and a block, including the Post Office, the telegraph office, H. E. Tillinghast & Co.'s store, and a meat market. Assistance was telegraphed for to Norwich and promptly sent, but a change of wind checked the progress of the flames, and the local fire department soon had the fire under control. The loss is not yet estimated. The railroad company lose only the freight depot and its contents. The block containing the passenger station and other offices and stores, is the property of Sylvanus Gleason.

A fire occurred Wednesday night in Lock & Co.'s dry-goods house, Erie, Penn., and did damage to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; insurance, $42,500, in the following companies: People's, Newark, $2,500; Girard, Philadelphia, $2,500; Westchester, New-York, $2,500; Royal, Liverpool, $5,000; St. Joseph, Missouri, $5,000; Providence, Washington, $2,500; Royal Canadian, $5,000; People's, Trenton, $2,500; Lycoming, $5,000; Merchants', Newark, $2,500; Phenix, Hartford, $2,500; Orient, Hartford, $5,000.

A fire broke out at 8:20 o'clock last evening in the four-story brick building No. 26 Dock square, Boston, Owen Lappen & Co.'s willow and wooden ware store, and extended to Nos. 27 and 28, and in the rear to Nos. 18 and 19 Faneuil Hall square, known as the Old Bite Tavern, of revolutionary fame, which was partially destroyed. The total loss on stock and buildings is $52,000; insured for $45,000.

The varnish factory of F. W. Devoe, No. 213 New-Jersey Railroad avenue, Jersey City, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the stock was about five thousand dollars, which was partially covered by insurance.

A fire at Kenton, Ohio, last Wednesday evening, destroyed Flack's market, Hart's candy manufactory, the Frey Sisters' millinery store, and Fink's store. The loss is between $20,000 and $25,000.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The Treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance to-day acknowledges the receipt of $500,000, being the first installment of the appropriation by Congress in aid of the Exhibition.

THE CENTENNIAL.

SIGNS OF PROMISE EVERYWHERE.

THE DECORATION OF THE MAIN BUILDING COMPLETED—SPAIN'S GREAT ENTHUSIASM—SOME OF THE ARRIVALS FOR THE MACHINERY HALL—A REMARKABLE ENGINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

Now that the decoration of the Main Exhibition Building is completely finished I think all will agree in praising the result. Long ago, when two sections were decorated as the sample of what the contractor was prepared to do, I formed an unfavorable judgment of it, being, in fact, of opinion that the plain, simple coloring of the Machinery Hall was more effective while infinitely less expensive. But my judgment was undoubtedly erroneous, and was, I imagine, misled by the fact that the undecorated part being so enormous swallowed up the decorated part and prevented it from producing any appreciable effect. Now that the entire structure, in all its hugeness, has been adorned and tinted, I recognize my error, for the effect is warm, light, graceful, and still unobtrusive. The general idea of the coloring is this: The ceiling is calcimined of so light a blue as to seem white, the edge of the slope just above the cornice being decorated with a lightly-stenciled border in vermilion of a lotus pattern. The tie-rods, studs, and beams supporting the ceiling are of a fresh agreeable buff hue, picked out with lake, which adds warmth without being easily noticed. The iron columns which support the structure, are tinted mainly vermilion, with scroll-work capitals of buff, and the architraves above are vermilion also, with designs either of blue and white or black and blue. In each alternate section is the monogram "C. E." in black and blue upon a vermilion ground, and upon every third capital is the legend "1776." Of course the decorations in the transept are more varied in design, and there may be a greater number of tints, but still the prevailing colors are the same, nor is there any essential departure from these patterns even in the towers.

The number of special tickets issued of permission to enter the buildings is with justice greatly restricted, as larger numbers would certainly incommode the workmen who are preparing stands and frames for the foreign exhibitors. For although in the south-east half of the building, where the United States display is to be, there is yet no sign of life, at the other end, near the main entrance, some of the nations are as busy as bees. Chili is erecting a polygonal pavilion of a Gothic shape, with numerous gables and minarets, very handsomely carved, and which no doubt will be richly painted. Japan is putting up a number of very handsome screens, on which will be displayed various things from the cases that lie around. The Argentine Republic has workmen busily engaged in constructing counters of various forms. There are two of a square form and one pyramidal in shape already so far developed as to give hints of what they will be. The cases of Egypt lie alongside of Japan's cases, though I believe the Egyptian display will be to the left of Spain, but the workmen of the Khédive have not yet made their appearance. The Spanish inclosure is already up, and from the hints of decoration furnished here and there it will be exceedingly rich, both in carving and gilding. I observe that besides these decorations, of which I spoke in a previous letter, the sides of the inclosure will be surmounted with gilt *fleurs de lis*, the emblems of the house of Bourbon. The greater part of the glass cases which line the two sides of the inclosure are already in their places, and Spain indeed bids fair to be the first nation ready for exhibition. One vessel loaded with things for the Centennial has already arrived at Havana, and these are either in whole or in part already on their way to Philadelphia. Other cases will constantly arrive by the Spanish Line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana, and will be forwarded by the Spanish agent of the Centennial Commission stationed in that city. The military party, consisting of a Colonel, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and twenty men, left Liverpool for New-York in the steamer Parthia, and will arrive very shortly.

The Spanish are more enthusiastic over this World's Fair than they have been over any other. At the great Exhibition in London in 1851 the most noteworthy things exhibited by Spain were the emeralds of Queen Isabella Segonda. But since that time Spain has made great progress in the industrial sciences and in the arts, and is determined to make a grand showing before the American nations that in a certain sense are the children of her enterprise and valor. There can be no doubt that their display will be one of unusual interest, and it is rumored that it will contain some Moorish antiquities that will be especially attractive to American scholars. Since I wrote last the plan for the decoration of the façade of the Spanish department has been matured. The great picture surmounting the central pediment will not be of Columbus discovering America, as was first designed, but will be an allegorical painting of Spain withdrawing the curtain that overshadowed the New World. Then the portraits of famous Spaniards connected with the discovery and conquest of America will be six in number—four on the façade and one on each side in close proximity to the front. There will be in front one of Isabella la Catolica, one of Columbus, one of Pizarro, and one of Cortez. On the sides will be one of Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida, and on the other one of De Soto, the first white man who ever saw the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and whose bones were committed to its keeping. These will not be fancy pictures, but will be copies of authentic portraits. Moreover, they will be made by the Art Commissioner, Count Donadio, a nobleman who is an enthusiastic amateur of art, and who possesses very considerable skill as a painter. His studio is now being built in the garden of the house which the Spanish Commission has engaged in West Philadelphia, and he will shortly go steadily to work completing those copies which had been commenced in Spain, and beginning the others. Nothing can give a better idea of the enthusiasm which the Spaniards feel in this Exhibition than the fact of this gentleman giving so much time and labor that the Spanish department might excel all others in interest, and that the Americans might learn something of the men whose names are written imperishably in the dawning of American history.

In Machinery Hall the Norwegian and Swedish cases have arrived, as well as some of the English, but the chief interest here is in the masses of heavy machinery which are beginning to arrive from American shops. The great engine erected by the Corliss firm of New-York City is being built up with great rapidity, and the enormous fragments of the huge driving-wheel are generally surrounded by little groups of open-mouthed admirers. The engine is one of 1,400-horse power, and the pieces of machinery which form its component parts are so large as to make people dumb with amazement. For almost every one now a days is familiar with the steam-engine, which enters into the daily life of so large a portion of the working community. Every printing-house, every wholesale store, every hotel, has its steam-engine, its dumb intelligence, its mute strong man, working away down in the cellarage, and doing its spiriting without any intimation save a slight vibration of the walls. Every one therefore is accustomed to see steam-engines of a certain size, some a little larger and some a little smaller. They are therefore able to make comparisons, and to appreciate the enormous size of this colossus. It is quite interesting to watch the people wandering round the piles of iron and steel which are being built up into the steam giant that is going to give life to all the intelligences inside the building. Round the circle the centre of which is the scaffolding and planking where the pieces are being put together, are the enormous fragments of different parts. Here is the hub of the driving-wheel, a monstrous mass; here side by side are two great portions of the rim of the wheel, with great cogs, like the teeth of some behemoth; here are the connecting-rods, polished till they were as bright as silver, but covered now with a thick coating of boiled oil so that their lustre may be undimmed; here are the huge driving-pulleys, eight feet high, weighing 3,625 pounds, each one standing sentry over the pit into which it will be lowered. Twelve of these giants are ready for the word to be placed in position. In another part are the great pipes through which the steam that is the breath of life to the monster will be conveyed from the boiler-house outside in one of the annexes. These are of various lengths—20 feet, 27 feet, and 30 feet—very strong, and double riveted. Near these are parts of the iron circular ladder by which the curious may mount to the platform at the top of the big engine and look down upon its throbbings. The whole thing when completed will weigh upward of seven hundred tons. The driving-wheel, which is also the balance-wheel, alone weighs fifty-six tons, and the jack-wheel with which it works has about a third of that weight, with a diameter of ten feet. There are no less than sixty men employed by Mr. Corliss to put up this engine, and besides these in this centre of activity is a numerous gang of men digging the trench into which the steam-pipes will be lowered. There is no slumbering here, but on the contrary all is briskness and energy and the clanging music of hammers.

In other parts of the hall there is considerable motion likewise, for the great machinist firm of Sellers has sent already numerous pieces of very heavy machinery: A great turntable lathe; an ordinary lathe, sixteen feet long; a great punching-machine, which punches holes in armor plates as easily as little girls stick pins into butterflies; a monstrous shear for clipping angle iron; another one as big, for cutting sheet-iron; another enormous punch, in two pieces; a great bed-plate of a lathe for turning car wheels, and some other miscellaneous fragments of great weight. In the handling of these masses of metal very great assistance has been rendered by the English locomotive cranes, made by Messrs. Appleby, which can lift pieces weighing seven tons. There are two of these furnished for exhibition and use, and they have been very fully occupied of late. Besides the Sellers machinery there is also in its place and put up ready for display the big blowing engine, exhibited by the firm of J. P. Morris & Co., of the Port Richmond Iron Works. The steam cylinder of this engine weighs 6,870 pounds, and has a diameter of 50 inches, with a stroke of seven feet. This machine is not so finished as the Corliss, and will be more admired by foundry men for its utility than by the general public for its beauty. Besides the workmen occupied here, there is considerable banging and hammering by the machinists who are putting up the stringers and hangers for the shafting. This is now nearly all in place, and moreover, the gas-pipes have been placed in position at a uniform height of about sixteen feet from the ground. There have been provided 5,000 burners, from which I imagine that the buildings will not be closed at 6 o'clock, as has hitherto been reported. After that hour there may be no admissions, but it is certain that arrangements have been made both here and in the Art Hall for very thorough lighting, and so the conclusion is legitimate that the buildings will be open during the evening. I hope that this view may be correct, for certainly to many the long calm evenings of the Summer are the sweetest morsels of the day, and it will be hard to leave them unpicked. GAR.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FUNERAL.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Feb. 22: "A scene of an unusual character occurred on Sunday at Eltham, in Kent. It appeared that a few days previously the son of Mr. Thomas Chester Haworth, parish surveyor of Eltham, died, and his father decided to bury him upon a waste piece of building land, the freehold of Mr. Haworth, situated at the side of the turnpike-road, in the Parish of Mottingham, 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon being the time fixed for the interment. Notwithstanding the weather being wet and miserable, and the roads in a wretched condition, a very large number of persons congregated on the spot. The funeral procession wended its way a distance of a mile and a quarter, and on arriving at the place found a small, neat brick building, about fourteen feet square and eight feet high, bearing the inscription, 'The family mausoleum of Thomas Chester Haworth, of Eltham.' An opening in front showed that the vault was not without a previous tenant, another son of Mr. Haworth having been previously interred there. The funeral rites, which lasted about an hour, were performed by Rev. B. Price, Congregational minister of Eltham, who, in the course of an address, stated that the ground upon which they stood was 'God's acre,' and that he, with the friends of the deceased young man, preferred it as a burial-place for their dead to the 'priests' acre.' In committing the remains of their departed friend to that lonely tomb, they knew they were just as safe as if placed in some gigantic mausoleum, or in the most sacred place to be found on earth. At the conclusion of the ceremony the aperture of the vault (which contains room for four more coffins, Mr. Haworth having a wife and two sons left) was again bricked up, and the crowd dispersed."

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE LOST CAUSE.

Southern papers print a letter from Jefferson Davis, dated Feb. 15, to the editor of the *Southern Historical Monthly*, in which he says: "It was a great gratification to me to see how well you are laboring in the pious, patriotic task of preserving the evidence of the noble deeds done by our soldiers and sailors in defense of a cause which can only be lost when the principles for which the war of the revolution was fought and the rights it secured shall have ceased to exist. Few of our people were writers, and fewer still have, since the war, had leisure to write; therefore, the story of the war has been told by those who could not or would not do us justice. It is surely, for the common welfare, desirable that all parts of the Union should know what there is of good in each. Demagogues who cater to sectional prejudice and inflame partisan passions by the perversion of truth are the worst, and have been the most potent, enemies of the purposes for which the States were united. Therefore I am glad to perceive that you are exploring the early history of the Government as well as the recent acts of the Southern people, that instruction and vindication may go together."

FOX CHASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 7th inst. says: "One of the largest and most interesting fox hunts of the season took place at Jacob D. Warfel's hotel, Earlville, West Earl, on Saturday. The fox, which was a very large one, brought here from Virginia, was started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and twenty minutes afterward the hounds, numbering nearly one hundred, were let loose. The start was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. Joseph Roop, George Diller, J. R. Rutter, Isaac Diller, and other prominent hunters from various parts of the State, were present, together with a large number of Mr. Warfel's friends. After a three miles' chase the fox was caught by one of Mr. Jacob R. Rutter's hounds, on the banks of the Conestoga, near the entrance of the Cocalico Creek. It was adjudged that Messrs. Rutter, Carpenter, and Warfel were the best riders, and they were allotted the purse of $30, which had been offered for the first in."

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

WAR RECORD OF THE WEEK.

THE END OF THE CARLIST STRUGGLE—RETURN OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE INSURGENTS—RECENT OPERATIONS—THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

The intelligence from Spain of the termination of the Carlist troubles and flight of Don Carlos has been received with general joy here. As soon as it was made public the streets of Havana put on a holiday appearance, which was effected by stringing across the narrow streets the yellow and red colors of Spain, and in the streets within the city walls—such as Muralla, Mercaderes, O'Reilly, and Obispo—the principal commercial streets, by common consent these emblems were all of the same pattern and shape. All the public buildings and shipping in the harbor were covered with flags, a royal salute was fired, and the acting Captain General held a levee. The inevitable Spanish Casino sent a congratulatory deputation to the palace, and forwarded telegrams to Spain and the Captain General. The journals are now engaged in reproducing the numerous patriotic and laudatory telegrams which have been interchanged the past few days on this account.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S RETURN.

The Captain General returned on Thursday afternoon, after having visited the districts of Colon, Cienfuegos, and Santa Clara. The *Diario* states that he would have prolonged his visit had not affairs of urgency peremptorily demanded his return, but the impulse given to the campaign by his recent personal attention and presence in the field would not be the less efficacious. The *Diario* says that Jovellar believes that the pacification of the Peninsula will powerfully contribute to the peace of Cuba, and he will direct his efforts to that end. This is not "sarkasm," but official, and has been the theme of the *Diario* for the past seven years—the Government is always about to commence the final effort. Rumor has it that Jovellar's visit to the insurrectionary districts was for the purpose of holding conferences with the principal insurgent chieftains, especially the foreign ones, such as Reeves, the "Ynglesito," the Dominican Maximo Gomez, and others, and buy them off, but the reports given of a recent affair, in which the rebels, under Maximo Gomez, attacked the Captain General's forces, would show that the insurgents are not disposed at present to be bought off, and that they do not scare "worth a cent." Not much has been heard recently regarding their peculiar tactics—burning estates, &c.—which gives the impression that they are massing for a more warlike way of meeting the Spanish forces, and this recent action tends to strengthen that impression.

A BRUSH WITH THE INSURGENTS.

The following is the bare official report given of the encounter which took place on the 29th ult., and the number of killed admitted by the Spaniards gives rise to the belief that the action was of more severity and importance than is therein stated. Gen. Jovellar telegraphed that a combined operation upon the woods of the Gonzalez coffee estates and a reconnoissance in the Jibaro Hills led to violent and repeated encounters between 300 Spanish cavalry, commanded by Major Gonzalez, and 600 mounted insurgents under Máximo Gomez. With scarcely time to draw their swords after the first dash of the meeting, there followed a series of personal encounters between small groups on both sides, which lasted about an hour, when the insurgents finally withdrew. The Spaniards own a loss of twenty-six killed and thirty-three wounded, and consider that the enemy's loss must be about the same, according to the number of dead bodies found. Whether it was due to any causes arising from this action or not is not known, but Gen. Jovellar returned from the country Thursday evening—so unexpectedly, indeed, that there was not the usual deputation of authorities and officers ready to receive him, and it is said he took a plain hackney coach at the station to return to his palace. Nothing of importance has occurred since his arrival, but there is a lively expectancy that something is brewing which will shortly have results. The conclusion of the Carlist war promises to send over heavy reinforcements to Cuba, and these men are to be converted into military colonists, zones of cultivation are to be marked out and cultivated by them, and the waste and desolate places of the land made to bloom again by the use of the spade-bayonet. This is the plan devised to avoid or lessen the extra heavy expense that would be entailed on the island, and also as a sure means to keep its inhabitants under severe military subjection.

RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The following are details of recent military operations taken from the Spanish reports exclusively: Part of the Battalion Isabel II. surprised an insurgent band at Palma Cacagual, near Sancti Spiritus, and killed the insurgent Major Manuel Alvarez, Lieut. Claudio Perez, and three other rebels, one of whom was a deserter from the Spaniards. The same force had the previous day destroyed a rebel ranch, killing one insurgent and capturing five horses. They also had a skirmish with another insurgent party at Montes de Bejuco, causing a loss of seven killed, and capturing sixty horses and a quantity of arms, machetes, saddles, and ammunition. Official advices state that a party of the Santa Clara guerrillas, reconnoitering the San Francisco Hills on the 16th, had an encounter with and dispersed an insurgent band of forty or fifty mounted men. Major Canellas' column, on the night of the 21st, surprised an insurgent prefecture, killing two and making two prisoners. The same column overtook and killed an insurgent near the Hanábana River, from whom they took a day-book of operations. A convoy of carts from the plantation "Estella" was attacked by the insurgents on the 18th, but as they were not a greater number than an odd dozen, they were easily driven off by the force guarding the plantation. On the 22d, another rebel group was dispersed near the Trinidad Mountains by Major Gonzalez' command, and a number of horses captured. Other official advices, published yesterday morning, state that Lieut. Col. Lopez's command took four prisoners on the 27th, near Ponce, and that Major Canellas' column had fought and dispersed the party headed by the insurgent "Ynglesito," (Harry Reeves,) some two hundred strong, at a point between Melones and Hato Potrero, killing six and wounding a great number, besides capturing a number of horses, arms, and other effects. The official reports give details of further operations in the insurrectionary districts, but they are all of the same character, killing one or more insurgents, capturing one firelock or one machete, or some broken-down horse. These are the principal successes of the Spanish columns engaged in beating the Cuban bush, but not always catching the Cuban bird. Such is war in Cuba.

A QUADRUPLE EXECUTION.

An execution took place at the Punta last Monday morning, of four negroes who had been condemned to death for the robbery and murder, some five months ago, of a Spanish officer residing in Casa Blanca, a small place across the bay. Eyewitnesses of the scene state that the square was formed by forces from the volunteer battalions, but the firing party was composed of some regular soldiers, who executed their work most bunglingly. When the preparations had all been made, and the condemned had presented themselves, and the priests had withdrawn from their side, making over them the sign of the cross, the word was given to present and fire, but so rapidly that the soldiers could take no aim. A rattling volley was the result, and then some five or six single shots which seemed to thrill through the immense crowd assembled to witness the execution, for they were instinctively recognized as the shots which put the final quietus to the poor wretches writhing on the ground, and such shots caused a shudder to run through the multitude.

CARNIVAL.

The three days of carnival which have passed have been universally pronounced as giving less of show and animation than the carnivals of previous years. There have been the usual masquerade balls given at the theatres and private clubs—that given by the Cercle Français being notably a very fine affair—but Prince Carnival feels also the depressing effects of the situation, and Havana has not been so gay as in former years. The Paseo de Tacon and the Prado were taken up during the afternoon of each day by double rows of carriages, some occupied by maskers. Most of the vehicles, however, were hired traps, and there were wanting the fanciful equipages and grotesque costumes—the evidences, in short, of money expended—noticeable in the masquerades of years gone by. The streets—the Paseo de Tacon, Calzada La Reina, and Prado—were lined with crowds of people, and good order was everywhere maintained. During this season, the Police increase their vigilance, but on Monday night a poor "sereno," or night-watchman, was attacked by a party of negro maskers, and stabbed and killed outright. Tuesday afternoon the carnival presented a gayer appearance, the streets and houses being decorated with the Spanish colors, in honor of the news from Spain concerning the termination of the Carlist war, received on the previous day and then officially announced. The principal public buildings were illuminated in the evening, and the acting Captain General received hundreds of congratulatory visits and telegrams without number. The parks and Plaza de Armas were crowded in the evening with well-dressed and orderly crowds, and no disturbances or cases of drunkenness were noticed anywhere.

BRIEF MENTION.

The United States steamer Dispatch, Capt. R. W. Schufeldt, arrived here from Key West yesterday. *La Paz*, the new journal, which was to commence its existence this month, has not got beyond the prospectus, which by its merit and truthful assertions secured a large subscription list for the paper. Some unexpected cause has thus far prevented its publication. Malicious people say we cannot have "peace" in Cuba, even as the title of a daily journal. A fire took place in a boot and shoe shop in O'Reilly street, last Monday, and three persons perished in the flames. The weather here has been bright and cool during the past few days. The want of rain is sadly felt. The Chizzola Opera Bouffe troupe continue their performances at the Tacon, but are not too well patronized, on account of the season.

A WONDERFUL WOLF STORY.

A LUMBER INSPECTOR IN CANADA HAS A NARROW ESCAPE—HE PASSES SEVERAL HOURS IN A TREE SURROUNDED BY HUNGRY WOLVES.

The Ottawa *Free Press* of Monday prints the following account of an adventure by Mr. John A. Gunn, in the township of Blake, Quebec:

"Being a culler in the employ of Messrs. McLaren & Co., on the Gatineau River, I set out on the morning of the 29th of February, in company with two Indians, to ascertain if any trespasses had been committed on a limit owned by that firm, the said limit being north-east of the Gatineau River, and running parallel with the Duievre. The district is remarkable only for its mountainous character, the range being called Mont Diable, or Devil's Mountain. I took my horse along with me so long as a beaten track enabled me to do so, when I tied him up, and continued the journey on snow-shoes. We had gone only about four miles when one of the Indians, a very cunning and experienced hunter, solemnly warned me to turn back, as there were unmistakable indications of wolves being in close proximity; but, not heeding the voice of the dusky son of the forest, I made up my mind to keep on my way, as it is a principle of mine never to look back until my work is accomplished. On the present occasion, however, my contempt for the prophetic words of the Indian came near costing me dearly. Approaching the foot of the mountain, I beheld full in view, and only a short distance away on a small eminence, a pack of wolves, twenty-seven in number, devouring the remains of a deer. This was rather an unpleasant position to be in, and the only recourse for safety was retreat or to climb a tree. The former I decided on without much delay, but on turning about I found that the two Indians had gone. I saw to my revolvers as my best friends immediately, and found all right. I determined to live as long as I could and to sell my life as dearly as possible. I began the retreat, however, with all the haste that my physical powers were capable of, but was soon alarmed by hearing the howling of the wolves in pursuit. I have always prided myself on my fleetness of foot, as I have seldom met my equal, but in this race with wolves I lost ground very fast. I quickly realized that the attempt to escape was vain, for at the rate of going I could not hold out long, and therefore, believing that 'prudence was the better part of valor,' I concluded to climb a tree, and though it took me but a very few moments to reach a convenient bough, I was none too quick, for the pack was nigh on hand, anxious for a fresh dish after disposing of the deer. They drew up in line, about ten yards from the tree, and considering the opportunity a good one, I commenced to blaze away at them, with deadly effect, no less than four falling in answer to seven shots. This destructive fire did not abate their fury in the least, and I proceeded to draw my second revolver, when, unfortunately, it caught in a twig and was jerked out of my hand to the ground. I now felt my predicament a worse one than ever, fearing that they would remain and starve me out, or until I should become benumbed with the cold and fall an easy prey to the ravenous pack. My buffalo coat I had left in the cutter, and, being very thinly clad, I began very soon to experience the effects of the cold. The wolves, I believe, realized my helplessness, and became bold accordingly. They walked up to the foot of the tree, which was a very small one, and as they could not reach me by leaping, they began to gnaw it down. I had been in many a tight place before, in whale-fishing and other perilous positions, and flatter myself I have never been much of a coward; but on the present occasion, with a hungry pack of wolves methodically at work, one after the other, gnawing away the tree on which I had taken refuge, I began to feel loose about the jaw, and my spirits went down to forty-five Fahrenheit. However, an idea occurred to me; I decided upon a plan. Taking out my knife I cut the longest limb I could reach, and leaving a hook on the end of it I caught hold of a large cedar tree about ten feet off, and as the wolves continued gnawing and my perch got more and more unsteady, I pulled on the pole and drew the tree over toward the cedar. With a desperate exertion, and after several minutes of deep anxiety, I succeeded in gaining the cedar, and took up a safe position among the branches. The wolves uttered a fierce howl and took their departure, but I did not venture to descend from my perch until the last sound from them was faintly heard from the distant hills. On reaching the place where I had left my horse I found that he had got frightened and had gone. I was about striking out in pursuit when I espied the two Indians, who were endeavoring to secure two young moose, which they had got into a kind of crevasse at the base of a high rock. I turned in with them, and we succeeded in taking them alive and unhurt. We carried them to Mr. Valent's shanty, where they will remain until we can get them down to Ottawa. The Indians had courage enough to go back and skin the wolves. I hope to take the skins to Ottawa about the 14th inst. My horse I found at the jobber's shanty, about seven miles distant."

GEN. BELKNAP'S EARLY LIFE.

The Keokuk (Iowa) *Gate City* of March 5 contains the following concerning Gen. Belknap's history prior to his appointment as Secretary of War: "A little over twenty years ago W. W. Belknap came to Keokuk as a young attorney. He was a Democrat in politics. He became somewhat active as a local politician, and in 1858 was elected by the Democracy to the lower house of the State Legislature. About the time he came Keokuk was in a ferment of speculation. It was a season of great expectations; gilt-edged property was selling at fabulous prices. Mr. Belknap caught the speculative spirit, and operated to a considerable extent in real estate. Then came the crash of 1857-8, and Belknap found himself in great financial difficulty. Now followed a transaction which put him under unfavorable opinion for a time. Letters from Eastern correspondents and clients came to his partner that money which his firm had long before acknowledged the receipt of had not been applied as directed. Inquiry disclosed that Mr. Belknap had received the money, acknowledged the receipt of it for the firm, and in his financial extremity had used it himself. His partner was a poor man, but he raised the money and paid off the debt. The sum so paid Gen. Belknap paid back, principal and interest, as soon as he could raise the money, and to this use he applied the salary of his military service. When the war broke out Mr. Belknap went in with the local company to which he belonged, and came back at the end of the war a Major General, and with a record as a soldier honorable to himself, the State, and the country. He had scarcely determined what to do as to his business future, when Andrew Johnson began his raid upon Republicans, and Dr. J. C. Walker, Revenue Collector for this district, was to go out by decapitation. At the instance of both Democratic and Republican friends, Gen. Belknap, who was a War Democrat and then Independent politically, dividing his vote between both parties, applied for the place, and got it. The agencies that compassed this result were both Republican and Democratic. When Mr. McCrary succeeded to Congress, Gen. Belknap, as an Independent, was reappointed by President Grant, and this appointment was generally satisfactory to all parties. Throughout his administration of the Collectorship, rumors were rife in some quarters of a whisky ring and a tobacco ring, and these rumors continue. As to the foundation of them, we know nothing, and have heard no specific instances of alleged corruption at any time given while he was filling this office. Gen. Belknap was suddenly, to the surprise of himself and everybody, made Secretary of War. The choice was made by the President from the standpoint of that peculiar policy which has controlled him in many of his appointments. Had he asked any part of Iowa Republicans or Iowa Democrats whom he should choose as a Republican Cabinet Minister from Iowa, none of either party would have thought of suggesting Gen. Belknap. No political questions were asked or answered as the condition of his going into the Cabinet."

INVESTIGATION AT PITTSBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—A *Times* special from Pittsburg says the legislative committee to investigate municipal affairs met again yesterday and examined Mayor McCarthy. Subpœnas were issued for City Treasurer Magee, Controller Snodgrass, City Assessor Phelps, and City Attorney Bigelow, all of whom refused to respond until the committee decided to give their cases to the Grand Jury at 8 o'clock last night.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 9.

SENATE.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers of the Farragut fleet for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in 1862, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

INTERNAL REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, called up the resolution submitted by him on Tuesday, instructing the Committee on Finance to ascertain, if possible, what amendments to our Revenue laws are necessary to secure economy and certainty of the collection of internal revenue, and prevent the recurrence of official frauds in that branch of the public service. He modified the resolution to read as follows:

Whereas, The frequent and enormous frauds committed by distillers and Government officials have deprived the Government of a large proportion of its legitimate revenues and brought disrepute upon an important branch of the public service, and, whereas, the interest of the people and the good name of the Government demand that Congress shall take immediate steps to so amend the laws as to secure economy and honesty in the collection of the internal revenue, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to ascertain, if possible, what are the defects in the present system, and what legislation is necessary to remedy these defects, and especially to inquire, first, whether it be advisable to so amend the laws as to levy the whisky tax directly upon the capacity of fermenting tubs and require it to be collected in advance; and, second, create a corps of excise to hold office indefinitely, removable only for incapacity or malfeasance in office.

Mr. GORDON said the resolution proposed a radical change in the Revenue laws. In no department of the Government was there a louder or more imperative demand upon Congress for wise and energetic legislation than in the Revenue Bureau. He believed that there should have been received into the Treasury since 1864 over twelve hundred million dollars from tax on whisky, but instead of that only about four hundred and fifty million had been received. The production, as well as the consumption, had been increased by the Southern States resuming their relations with the Federal Government, and he believed at least a thousand million dollars had been lost to the Government on account of whisky frauds. In organizing our revenue system there had been extensive plagiarism from the English system, but he was bound to say that the shadow of that system merely had been stolen, and the substance left behind. Great Britain could collect, and did collect $2 50, gold, per gallon on the product of her distilleries, but the United States could not collect twenty cents per gallon in greenbacks, and when an attempt was made to collect $2 per gallon in greenbacks, all was lost. Why was it that England, under the same system, could collect ten times as much in gold as the United States could in greenbacks? It was because England appointed her officers solely to collect the taxes, while here they were appointed to collect the taxes and help the party which for the time might be in power. [Applause in the galleries, but promptly checked by the presiding officer.] Mr. Gordon, continuing, said: The efficiency of the English system depended upon the honesty of its officers. Were Englishmen honest, and Americans dishonest? He resented any such imputation; it was not true. It was true, though, that officers of the English excise did not steal English revenue, while officers of the American excise did appropriate American revenue. In England her revenue agents were proverbially honest and the reputation of the Government free from official stain, while here our politics were debauched by revenue officers, and our Government disgraced by revenue frauds. After further comparison of England and the United States, in which the latter suffered, Mr. Gordon said, if it should be the will of the American people, as he believed it would be soon, to put the Democratic Party in power, that party would bring honesty to these departments. Yet, so fully was he persuaded that there would be a temptation to use money to keep the party in power, that he felt very much like praying, "Lord, deliver the Democrats also from temptation." He then referred to the amendments to the Revenue laws proposed by Commissioner Pratt, and said they would not be sufficient. To have a pure administration a corps of excise must be created, removed from the temptation of party support; with moderate salary, and who should hold office during life or good behavior, and at the end of service they might be retired with pay. He appealed to the party in power and to the party he expected to come in power to adopt the resolutions, that there might be honesty in the collection of the revenue.

Mr. MORTON said it had been said that civil war was generally followed by a period of demoralization to a greater or less degree, and he supposed there was something in that; and in that case the responsibility would come back to those who made the civil war, and those who made the war should be, perhaps, the last persons to complain of its consequences. If the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Gordon] could suggest any practical measures to prevent frauds or collect the revenues he [Mr. Morton] would unite with him, or anybody else, for that purpose. True, there had been corruption in the collection of the revenue, and doubtless there would be hereafter, no matter what party administered the Government. There were good and bad men in both parties. The statement that all the good men were in one party and all the bad men in the other was beneath his contempt.

Mr. GORDON said he could not bear the idea of having the Senator's contempt, and, therefore, must correct his assumption. He did not say that all the good men were in one party and the bad ones in the other. He meant the party who administer the revenue system, as at present organized, would bring bad men to it.

Mr. MORTON, resuming, said the Senator [Mr. Gordon] said there was to be a change in the party administering the Government, and the Democratic Party would bring honesty to the collection of the revenue. He said in substance that the revenues were now diverted to the support of party, and charged that the Republican Party was corrupt. He [Mr. Morton] denied any such assumption that the Democratic Party had all the good men. When it was assumed that the Democratic Party had all the good men, and the Republican Party all the bad ones, he begged leave to say that the Republicans had known the Democratic Party. They had known that party from childhood, and were unable to say that on the average those in that party were any better than other people. If the Republicans admitted that the Democrats were as good as other people, they did about as much as they could conscientiously do. The Senator [Mr. Gordon] had declared that a thousand million dollars had been stolen, but the Senator was rather extravagant in his figures. The Government was substantially in the hands of the Democratic Party in 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. The tax collected on whisky during those years was as follows: In 1866, $33,268,000; in 1867, $33,542,000; and in 1868 $18,655,000, and this with a tax of $2 per gallon on whisky. In 1873 the tax collected on whisky was $52,000,000, in 1874 $49,000,000, and in 1875 $52,000,000, and this with a tax less than one-half as much as that imposed under the Johnson administration. Could it be inferred from these figures that when the Democratic Party came into power it would bring a panacea for all these ills? If the Senator wanted revenue officials to be non-partisans, why did not his party in the other house bring forward a bill to make Revenue Collectors life officers. The Senator [Mr. Gordon] had eulogized the system of England. It appeared from his remarks that he admired that country more than a Republic. If he [Mr. Gordon] wanted all tax-officers to be life appointees, why had he not urged its adoption in Georgia. Had it been adopted there the State Treasurer would not have defaulted, as was recently the case, to the extent of three or four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. GORDON—Does the Senator state that as a fact?

Mr. MORTON said he had seen it stated in the papers.

Mr. GORDON said the matter was now being adjudicated in the courts, and the Treasurer claimed that every dollar could be accounted for.

Mr. MORTON—Well, he is a Democratic official, and will be dealt with tenderly. Resuming his argument, Mr. Morton said as the Democratic Party expects to be in power, they would appoint this excise corps for life? Would some of them be Republicans? He thought not. The whole country would understand why this proposition was brought forward at this time. There had been some difficulty in collecting the revenue in the Southern States, owing to the murder of revenue officials; and then it was said there were family stills there, where they distilled enough for the neighborhood only. The civil service reform proposed by the Senator from Georgia was very sweeping. Why did he not bring in a bill to have it extend to all departments of the Government, if the life tenure was such a good thing? In other words, why not come out in favor of a monarchy instead of a republic? There was where the whole proposition ended. What the Senator [Mr. Gordon] knew about whisky frauds he knew from investigation put on foot by a Republican Administration. He could not point to an instance where any such investigation had been authorized by a Democratic Administration. The Sanborn frauds and Credit Mobilier exposure were the result of investigation set on foot by a Republican House of Representatives. That party was an honest party which investigated its own members and punished them. There were some other forms of corruption quite as dangerous as whisky frauds. The Senator [Mr. Gordon] made reference to an event which cast a shadow over all the land. He [Mr. Morton] would not discuss that, as he might have to sit as a judge on that case, but if common report was true that appointment came as near being a non-partisan appointment as could be. It had the Democratic surroundings. Mr. Morton then read from the speech of Mr. Gordon delivered in Atlanta, and said that Senator had paid no attention to the utterances of Toombs delivered a few days before at the same place, to the effect that the Georgia election had been carried by bribery and intimidation. If that charge was true it was a damning one against the people of Georgia, and if not true it was foul calumny. It was the place of the Senator to repel it and he had passed by it in silence.

Mr. GORDON said the Legislature took formal action in regard to those charges, and he would have the resolutions adopted by that body read.

Mr. MORTON said the Legislature may have thought it worth while to take some notice of them, but the report in the newspapers showed that the utterances of Mr. Toombs were cheered to the echo. That was a case of corruption far more reaching than the whisky frauds. The Senator [Mr. Gordon] had charged the Republican Party with being tyrannical. He [Mr. Morton] denied it. The party had been magnanimous, and his friend, Mr. Gordon, was a living monument to its magnanimity. The party had dealt magnanimously with those who fought against the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said this was the first time since the Internal Revenue law had been passed that a party speech for party purposes had been made against it. His friend [Mr. Gordon] might disclaim any intention of making a party speech, but all who heard it would regard it as such. The Revenue laws had been framed by men of both parties honestly and faithfully. The resolutions presented by the Senator from Georgia had no business before the Senate. It was unconstitutional for the Senate to initiate legislation pertaining to the revenue. If the resolutions should be sent to the Committee on Finance, the Constitution prevented their consideration by that committee. He argued that the law as it now stood required a survey of every distillery in the country, and the Internal Revenue Office knew the producing capacity of every distillery. If it was discovered that a distillery was running short of its producing capacity the law required that it should be taxed according to its producing capacity, unless a satisfactory explanation could be given. It was impossible to enforce such a law as that proposed by the Senator from Georgia. It would be taxing a business before such business was carried on. It would be taxing the whisky before it was made. No one ever heard of such a thing. He then referred to the whisky tax, and said he thought it had been too high heretofore; therefore he voted against increasing it last Winter. As to an Excise Corps, the people of the United States would never tolerate any such band. The office of tax gatherer should be under the head of the bureau, so that an officer could be removed the moment fraud was suspected. The gentleman [Mr. Gordon] had charged that a thousand million dollars had been lost. At least ninety-two million dollars of this sum must be charged to the Johnson Administration.

Mr. GORDON asked how many Collectors appointed by Mr. Johnson were confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was such hard work to get honest men in those days that the Senate had to reject a good many.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said from the time Andrew Johnson became President of the United States the revenue of the country went down, down, down, and after a Republican Administration came into power it went up. Mr. Sherman then commented on the English system, and said in that country the manufacture of spirits was a close and absolute monopoly, and if the law of England should be enforced in this country not a single Southern State could engage in the manufacture of whisky. It could only be carried on in New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, and places having superior advantages. The Senator [Mr. Gordon] has taken advantage of an occasion when the whole public mind was under a cloud to bring this matter forward to excite in the mind of the people the belief that the Republican Party had produced frauds by scheming legislation. The revenue laws had not been framed by parties. They were the result of the careful study of business men. Joyce, McDonald, and others did defraud the revenue. That could not be helped. All the Republican Party could do was to find them out and punish them, and that had been done without mercy. The Democratic Party had not been so vigilant in punishing the delinquents of that party in 1860. When Floyd and Thompson stole money and bonds, guns and ammunition, who punished them? Who arraigned them? All political parties must sometimes suffer from dishonest officials, but the Republican Party would not shield those who betrayed it. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Gordon] delivered at Atlanta before the Legislature, and said it indicated a disposition on his part to come to Washington and charge along the whole Republican line in order to bring back to power the Democratic Party, which in 1860 robbed and plundered, plunged the country in a civil war, and covered the nation with a debt which made it necessary to impose the tax now complained of. The Republican Party had been too lenient in giving its adversaries political power, and some of the worst troubles to the party came from that.

Mr. GORDON said when he introduced his resolution he had no partisan motives in introducing them, and he was astonished that Senators should think, because he stated facts which were shown by the records of the District, that he was not justified in doing so. These resolutions had been prepared for a month, and he had been ready to speak, but other business occupied the attention of the Senate. Mr. GORDON deprecated the allusions to the war whenever a Southern Senator criticised the action of the Republican Party.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, said if Senators on the Republican side desired Southern Senators to respect them as gentlemen, they should talk less about the magnanimity of the Republican Party. As to the case of Gen. Floyd in 1860, that officer had always contended that he had the right to distribute to the Southern States their quota of arms. He did distribute to them such quota, and nothing more.

Mr. SHERMAN said he dismantled all the Northern armories, and took all the guns from Pittsburg and sent them to New-Orleans for treasonable purposes.

Mr. WITHERS, resuming, said it struck him as singular that the Administration of Johnson should be cited to furnish a Democratic parallel of fraud to the Republican Administration.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the case of Edward O'Meagher Condon, a United States citizen undergoing penal servitude in an English prison, and whether or not the case comes under sections 2,000 and 2,001 of the Revised Statutes for the protection of naturalized citizens, which was adopted.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters, and it was made the special order for Thursday next. It provides that the maximum salary and compensation of any Postmaster shall not exceed $4,000, except in New-York, where it shall be $6,000.

WRITING ON THE OUTSIDE OF MAIL MATTER.

Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill authorizing the sender of any third-class mail matter to write on the outside wrapper his name and address, with the name and number of the articles inclosed, which was passed.

ALLEGED SALE OF A CADETSHIP AT WEST POINT.

Mr. LEWIS, of Alabama, offered a resolution reciting the allegations that Charles Hays, of Alabama, a member of the last Congress, had nominated Guy Roosevelt Beardsley as a cadet at the United States Military Academy from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama; that Beardsley was not an actual bona fide resident of the district for four years, but that Hays had falsely certified that he was, and also that Beardsley's mother had paid Hays $3,000 for the appointment, and directing a thorough investigation to be made as to the truth of the allegations. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

JURISDICTION IN IMPEACHMENT CASES.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, presented a series of resolutions declaring, in order to settle the limits of jurisdiction over high crimes and misdemeanors in civil officers of the Government: First, that the House claimed primary and exclusive jurisdiction of impeachment in such cases, and that the criminal jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice could not in any degree, directly or indirectly, interfere with that of the House; second, that no witness under the order, and no evidence of a documentary character under control and in the possession of the House could by the mandate or process of ordinary courts of justice be released or taken from such control or possession without a breach of the privileges of the House; third, that whenever it shall appear by the order of a court that witnesses under the order or documentary evidence under the control of the House are needful on the trial of offenders against the laws in the ordinary courts of justice, the House will take such order therein as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the House. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at 4:35 o'clock, adjourned.

SOUTHERN PRAISE FOR HENDRICKS.

We do not know just how Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will feel when he reads the good word that representative Southern Democratic paper, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, has to say of him. This is the way it speaks: "In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate from Indiana. Lately it has been said that at that period Mr. Hendricks made a speech in which he opposed the draft for the United States Army, and took very high ground, for a Northern statesman, against the manner in which the war was being waged. We have read rather attentively the speech which the Republicans have been quoting. If reported accurately, it means that Mr. Hendricks was opposed to waging war upon the South. For this he deserves the thanks of the people of the South. If there had been no step toward coercion, the original seven States of the Southern Confederacy would soon have grown tired of their position, and the other States would have given such guarantees as to invite the seceders back to the Union. The views of men like Buchanan, Vallandigham, and Hendricks, had they been adopted at that day by the Federal Congress, would have led to a restoration of the Union with all the rights of the States preserved. When the war closed Mr. Hendricks was occupying a seat in the Senate. He was recognized then as a War Democrat, and no doubt did what he conceived to be his duty in bringing the contest to a close favorable to the Union cause. If we omit the speeches reported as having been made by him early in the war, there is nothing in his career to prove a want of fealty to the cause of the Federal Government as represented by the Lincoln Administration in waging the war against the South. When the matter of reconstruction came up in 1867–8 no one exhibited more intelligent and vigorous opposition to the schemes of Thad. Stevens than Mr. Hendricks. He threw around the South his broad shield of logic, and battled in season and out of season for the protection of the people and the States of the South. The people of this section are under deep gratitude to Mr. Hendricks for his gallant battle against Radical reconstruction from 1867 to 1869."

OWNERSHIP OF STOLEN GOODS.

The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* says: "One of the coolest things we have heard of for some time took place this morning. One James Hammond was arrested a few days ago for stealing some stockings from Mr. Farnsworth, found guilty, and committed to jail. His time is nearly out, and presuming that the nine pairs would belong to him at the expiration of his sentence, he gave a friend an order on Mr. Farnsworth this morning for the stockings."

LAW REPORTS.

THE BARMORE ESTATE.

THE SURROGATE'S DECISION ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH PERJURY—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS OF THE COUNSEL—THE CONTESTANTS OF THE WILL CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

The Barmore estate has been the subject of much legal contest for a long time—so much so that the facts attending it are well known; but it is generally conceded that with the decision of Surrogate Hutchings, before the expiration of his term of office, nothing more would be heard of it. The decision revoked the will, and allowed equal distribution of the large property. The reappearance of the case before Surrogate Van Schaick promises to develop circumstances of more than usual interest, and as it is alleged, show that the decision was obtained through perjury. The matter came up on a hearing on a motion before Surrogate Van Schaick made on behalf of Mrs. Eldridge, by whom the will was originally contested, to remove Moses B. Maclay as collector of the Barmore estate, John McKeon, her counsel, claiming that under the decision of the late Surrogate, he was an unfit person to have charge of the estate pending the litigation. Mrs. Eldridge's counsel relied upon the proceedings, in the main, had before the Surrogate when the contest was had over the will, and especially upon the deposition of Thomas A. Ardies, taken before Mr. John W. Lawder, at St. Catherines, Canada. This deposition covers seventeen printed pages, and, if entitled to credit, shows that Mr. Barmore was insane; had Bright's disease; was entirely subject to the control of those opposed to Mrs. Eldridge, and altogether gives a frightful picture of Barmore, whose nurse Ardies was.

Messrs. S. P. Nash, Ira Shafer, Maclay, and Madge opposed the motion and claimed that upon their papers the decree should be set aside. The statements of Mr. Shafer, in his argument, created much surprise, and if proved will be very damaging to the characters of some on the other side. In substance he spoke as follows:

Titus B. Eldridge swore, to get the commission, that Ardies resides in the Province of Canada, near St. Catherines. Those in favor of the will trying to find Ardies searched in vain, until by accident they found him 150 miles from St. Catherines, in the wilds of Canada. This, they say, excited their suspicion, as he had lived in Brooklyn, and upon investigation, it turned out that Eldridge had brought him this long distance to St. Catherines; that he was taken to the Sheriff at that place, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge were very intimate; that the Sheriff wrote out his deposition, which is full of elegant diction and skilled phrases, and that then he was taken before the Commissioner, who swore him to the truth of the deposition without having administered the interrogatories, or examined him, as was his duty. It is claimed that Ardies is an ignorant man, addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and that when under their influence he is easily molded. It is further claimed that his deposition is worthless, and that having been obtained by fraud and irregularly executed, it must be rejected by the Surrogate. As conclusive evidence of fraud in concealing his whereabouts, the counsel produced an affidavit of Mrs. Eldridge for another commission, recently made, in which she states his true residence, she having learned that those in favor of the will have ferreted him out. The counsel for Mrs. Eldridge laid considerable stress upon Ardies' evidence before the Surrogate. But when the counsel for the will showed the facts in relation to Peter Mason, there was a still further surprise for them. On the last days of the hearing before the Surrogate, in the will contest, Eldridge produced a deposition taken before Henry J. Mills, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 2, 1875, which covers fifteen printed pages, in which he states: "I have resided in New-Jersey, near Plainfield, for over ten years past; my occupation is that of a commercial broker." He swore to a state of facts the Surrogate regarded almost conclusive against the will, and stress was laid upon it by counsel to prove that Mrs. Eldridge was Barmore's favorite daughter; that Barmore said Eldridge was a "—— rascal;" that he had robbed him of $40,000, and as his lawyer purposely lost several cases, and said, "Eldridge some day would kill him or Maclay;" that whatever took place between him and his sons-in-law he should serve his children all alike. The counsel in favor of the will, it was asserted, were well satisfied that there was no such man as Mason, and that the deposition was a fraud from first to last; that they proved before the Surrogate that no such man lived in Plainfield. Finally, the Commissioner who took the deposition of Mason, and which was taken down, he says, as read by Mason from a paper, Mr. Mills, was brought face to face with one James Byrnes, of this City, in February last, and he pronounced him to be the man who appeared before him as Mason. He identified him in New-York, and when Matthew Byrnes, the father of James, took him to Mills' office, in Newark, on the 28th of last February, Mr. Mills again identified him, although Byrnes denied he was the man, and said he could prove an alibi. It was asserted that Byrnes has been for years a client of Eldridge, and the man who swore in Stokes' last trial that he saw Fisk have a pistol. Mr. Mills says that a Capt. De Graves, of Plainfield, N. J., now absent in Mexico, introduced him to Eldridge. Thomas Green, brother-in-law of the Captain, introduced Peter Mason to Mills in Newark, and the next day after the deposition was taken he requested Mr. Mills not to mention the fact of the introduction by him. A few days ago Green, as he was coming in the same train with Mills to New-York, spoke to him about the trouble he heard of respecting Mason's deposition, and said Mason was in New-York, and he could produce him, and that he was not James Byrnes; but on being asked to have an interview on the subject he changed front, saying he had never seen Byrnes, and didn't know where Mason was; that he had known Mason but four years, and he had not resided in New-Jersey for two years; that he believed now he was in California, and when Mr. Shafer offered to give him $10,000 cash if he would produce to Mr. Mills, the Commissioner, the man he introduced to him as Mason, Green declined to say whether he would or not. Green, on the day of this interview, was closeted with Eldridge at the latter's office. Subsequently notice was given on Eldridge's behalf that a proposed commission to California to examine Mason was withdrawn. Mason, in this deposition, swore that he had an important interview with Barmore in Judge John K. Porter's office, in 1872, when Judge Porter was arbitrator between Eldridge and Barmore; that he was introduced to Barmore in Eldridge's office in 1865 by Myron H. Strong. It transpires that in 1868, 1869, and 1870 there was a Benjamin A. Mason in Eldridge's office, and that he was intimate with Myron H. Strong, who is now in Florida; but he does not remember of being introduced by Strong to Barmore or Eldridge; that he never talked with Barmore; that he left Eldridge's office in 1871, and has not seen him for years. Those in favor of the will found him with difficulty in Pennsylvania and brought him here. He swears they well knew in Eldridge's office that he moved to Passaic, N. J., in 1871, and it was asserted that Eldridge had this Mr. Mason in his mind when he sent Byrnes, or whoever it was, to Mills to be sworn; that this was a false, perjured deposition; that Green and Eldridge were in the conspiracy, and that this wealthy man's will has been set aside by fraud and perjury at the instance of his daughter's husband, Titus B. Eldridge. Before the Surrogate Mrs. Eldridge used the deposition of Henry W. Wheeler, which occupies fifty-eight printed pages, making statements to justify the overturning of the will similar to those in Mason's deposition, and that he had seen Barmore unconscious several times in his [witness] office. Wheeler, in an affidavit which was presented before the Surrogate, consisting of over one hundred and fifty pages, says that, although he signed such a paper, he never swore to it; that it is a tissue of lies from commencement to end; that he and Eldridge concocted the story, and Eldridge read the answers in the cross-interrogatories before the Commissioner, and he produces Eldridge's letters upon the subject, with the answers to the cross-interrogatories which Eldridge left with him, and which were shown to be in the handwriting of Eldridge's clerk. In one of the letters Eldridge says he will send him "notes" for his deposition, adding, "they may ask you to produce all correspondence. If you have lost or destroyed it, of course you cannot do this. Keep or preserve this letter of Mrs. Eldridge, but destroy mine." Wheeler telegraphed Eldridge for money, and Eldridge wrote Wheeler he had sent money to Tully R. Wise, who was the Commissioner to take the deposition, and "you ought not to have telegraphed me. It is bad; they will subpœna the company to bring the telegram into court sure. I should have thought you would have consulted Wise. I cannot collect any money of anybody. It is the last show you have to help me. I shall help my friends as soon as I can realize; but to pay you money before the commission is executed would be a show of bribery. I cannot see what is the matter." In another letter Eldridge writes to Wheeler: "If you do not wish to be sworn or say anything I hope you will let me know, for it weakens me terribly to rely and expect you and then not get you. * * * P. S.—You could come over on the evening train and come to the house, and no one would know it, any time." Wheeler was in Philadelphia at this time. In another letter Eldridge wrote to Wheeler: "I am struggling as man never did before, but I believe I have got these miserable people by the throat."

Under date of Feb. 15, 1876, Eldridge again wrote to Wheeler in Philadelphia, telling him to "be cautious, for I expect the Barmore gang will be on there shortly. See that you don't commit yourself in any way that may be misrepresented." Wheeler's letter in reply, the next day, says: "I want you to keep me posted, so that I can cover myself, for I don't want to be 'ketched.' I saw Hanson the other night in regard to the notes."

A further hearing in the matter will be had early in April before the Surrogate, which may develop further of interest, and will give the other side an opportunity to answer.

The detective who was engaged in working up the facts given in the above argument stated to a TIMES reporter that there was little to add at present, so far as his story was concerned. He said that he began to work on the case early in January, just before the decision was given, it having been discovered about that time that Mason was a myth, Wheeler a trickster, and Townsend and Adams friends of Eldridge, of not very reputable character. The first move was to find Wheeler, which was done, and after a few interviews he acknowledged that the thing had been arranged, and gave up the letters and correspondence with Eldridge, and the answers to questions which had been sent him to study. It was he stated there was no such man as Peter Mason, and it was only after a long search through the States and Canada that his identity was discovered in that of James A. Byrnes, a gambler formerly doing business at No. 166 Bank street. This man Byrnes, he said, was the same who testified on the last trial of Stokes, when he represented himself as a real estate broker of this City, and living at the St. James Hotel. Before Commissioner Mills, of Newark, when he gave his testimony, he swore he had been a resident of Plainfield, N. J., for ten years, and was a commercial broker.

VERDICT AGAINST A PUBLISHER.

NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS RECOVERED FROM FRANK LESLIE IN A SUIT FOR LIBEL.

The suit of Benjamin A. Whiteman against Frank Leslie et al. was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. In it the plaintiff sought to recover $20,000 for an alleged libelous article, illustrated with a wood-cut, published in the *Day's Doings*, a paper published by the defendants. The article complained of was entitled "Something Hot for Breakfast," and was published on Nov. 19, 1870. It purported to narrate the details of a scuffle at a boarding-house in Amity street, in this City, between the plaintiff and his wife. The plaintiff was also represented as having appeared before a Police Magistrate, and there having charged his wife with associating with other men, one of them being an alleged thief.

The defendants answered by alleging that they had taken the article from the *World*, in which it had been previously published. They further averred that by a mistake the names of the plaintiff and his wife were inserted in the place of the names of other persons named Robinson. They then said that the article had been published without malice, and that a retraction of the same had been printed. In regard to the woodcut, they said the picture was so unlike any of the parties that the plaintiff could not have been damaged thereby. From the evidence it appeared that two days after the insertion of the article in the *World* this paper had printed a correction, and that it was not until nearly a month afterward that the article was inserted in the *Day's Doings*. Judge Van Vorst in charging the jury said that the plaintiff had given no evidence showing special damages to himself in his business or employment by reason of the alleged libel, and he left it with the jury to say what measure of damage they thought proper to give. The plaintiff's counsel asked the Judge to charge that the jury should give vindictive or exemplary damages. This the court declined to do. Another request by the plaintiff's counsel that the jury be instructed that they might infer malice from the circumstances of the case, was granted, and the court so charged.

The court refused to charge, on the request of the defendant's counsel, that malice must be proved, and that only nominal damages were recoverable. The jury were requested to dismiss from their minds any injury which might have been suffered by the plaintiff's wife by reason of the statements concerning her, as she had her own remedy. After a deliberation of more than an hour's duration, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $4,500.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

A BILL IN EQUITY FILED IN THE CASE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD AGAINST CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, RUSSELL SAGE, AND ROBERT BAYARD.

A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against Charles Butler, Samuel J. Tilden, and Russell Sage, of New-York, and Robert Bayard, of New-Jersey. The complaint recites in detail the facts regarding the road, beginning with its organization, in 1856, by the consolidation of other lines, the circumstances of the bankruptcy of the company, and the sale of the road at Alton in March, 1862. The complaint states that it was then purchased by the defendants as Purchasing Committee of the creditors for $800,000, and was transferred to them in June, 1862. The complaint then gives a history of the reorganization of the road under the present name, and the issue of the following bonds to pay for the road and its outstanding indebtedness: $2,200,000 first mortgage bonds, $2,800,000 second mortgage bonds, $1,700,000 income second mortgage bonds, $1,700,000 preferred capital stock, $2,300,000 common capital stock. These issues, it is claimed, were in excess of that authorized by the acts of incorporation, and the alleged surplus, as shown by the report of Azariah C. Flagg, Trustee, was as follows: $134,000 first mortgage bonds, $130,000 second mortgage bonds, $131,000 preferred stock, $360,000 capital stock. It is further alleged that the defendants refuse to account for or tell what use was made of this surplus, and an order of court is demanded for an accounting, it being also claimed by the plaintiff that of the $360,000 surplus of common stock, $250,000 was issued in excess of the amount authorized. The complaint then recites that in November, 1862, it was voted to pay Mr. Bayard $3,000 per annum, or $9,000 in all as Chairman of the Purchasing Committee; Mr. Butler $7,500 for similar services, and Samuel J. Tilden $20,000 for services as counsel, being $10,000 against the first mortgage and $10,000 against the second mortgage bonds. The court is asked to compel these defendants to state whether they received any further sums of money in any shape; if so, when, where, and in what form. It is desired of Mr. Tilden that he shall state whether he has had any other claims against the company than the above mentioned; if so, for what, and how paid. Prayer is made that the defendants may be compelled to answer all these questions, that plaintiff may obtain such relief as he is entitled to in equity.

COURT NOTES.

Arnold Schmiedas, charged with running an illicit distillery, was held for examination yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields in $7,000.

The case of Johanna Crooker, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, for pension perjury, was called yesterday, and a verdict of acquittal ordered.

Judgment for $12,535 was entered yesterday in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Reed against the Samana Bay Company, in which the plaintiff sued to recover for services as book-keeper and clerk of the company.

In the Court of General Sessions James Hawkshurst admitted having stolen a rifle from Charles W. Barry, of No. 75 Chrystie street, on Feb. 23. He pleaded a starving wife and six children in extenuation, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years and six months in the State Prison.

In the United States Circuit Court, Equity Branch, Judge Johnson, yesterday decided in the suit of Sallie V. Day against M. Herbert Chase for the infringement of a patent for ladies' skirt protectors, that the patent of the plaintiff was a valid one, and the defendant must account for infringements upon it.

John Gann, who does business as a driver, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court on a charge of having recklessly driven over a young boy named Daniel Reardon, causing the loss of his leg, and inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. Justice Duffy held him to await the result of the wounded boy's injuries.

The case of Luther Baldwin against The Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action was brought to recover $250, with interest, for one quarter's rent of premises at No. 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, used in 1874. The defense was that the renting of the premises was without authority of law. Judge Van Vorst reserved his decision.

In the case of J. Nicholson Elbert, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, indicted for forging an assignment of a United States registered bond, a plea of abatement was put in by Mr. Purdy, counsel for the defense, who stated that he expected the District Attorney to enter a nolle prosequi, as the principal witness for the prosecution had failed to identify the prisoner. The District Attorney gave notice of a replication to the plea.

Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Sturgis against Drew and others. The defendants were sued on their liability as stockholders in the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company on a judgment had against the company. They urged that the company had been dissolved before the judgment was obtained. Judge Donohue held that as there was no Receiver appointed, and the suit was begun before the dissolution of the company, and judgment had before the expiration of its charter, the judgment is valid.

The case of the Manhattan Telegraph Company against Charles T. Chester and others was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit is brought for an accounting between the parties to the controversy and for the staying of eight suits brought by the defendants against the plaintiffs in the Marine Court on notes given by the latter. The plaintiffs say that the defendants furnished them with supplies, and notes were given in payment thereof, the understanding being that the notes were to be renewed until a final accounting should be had. In violation of this agreement eight suits had been brought. The defendants, on the other hand, denied these statements and averred that the amount of the notes was justly due. Decision was reserved.

ACQUITTAL OF AN ALLEGED RIVER THIEF.

The trial of Mathew Ryan, arrested by Detective Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the pirates whose outrages in the rivers and harbor have already been published, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. John Broander, mate of the schooner Samuel Bell, which was boarded by three masked and armed desperadoes dence on the night of Feb. 25, and who had previously identified Ryan as one of the men who robbed him, failed on the trial to identify the prisoner positively. The evidence of Detective Musgrave also, in detailing the circumstances of the arrest, was rather favorable to the accused, and the jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted him.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Van Ranst vs. The New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons; in the matter of Stevenson, Koekuck vs. Jones No. 1; Von Hein vs. Elkins; Chedsey vs. Kircher; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Lowenstein; Von Deusen vs. Kennedy; Reed vs. The Samana Bay Company.

Spinetti vs. The Atlas Steam-ship Company.—Motion denied.

Lyne vs. Williams.—Granted. Memorandum.

Hilbrum vs. Racey et al.—I want to see counsel.

Astor vs. Morris.—Motion denied, with costs.

Memoranda.—New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. Helmer; Hart vs. Peltet, motion denied; Thomas vs. Joyce.

Nottbeck vs. Nottbeck et al.—Granted. Guardian cannot consent.

Bernstein vs. Speerman.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Mayer vs. Engel et al.—On payment of $10 costs by plaintiff, and putting the case on calendar, motion dismissed.

In the Matter of Opening New Avenues Intermediate the Avenue St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenue, and Other Streets.—Order granted confirming the report of Commissioners.

Kelsey vs. Hegeman.—Motion denied. Aside from the order of Judge Van Brunt, I do not think the court would be justified in granting the order asked for.

Bradley vs. Sheely.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Harlem Bank vs. Orcutt.—In this case I wish to be informed whether a motion has been made to vacate the order of arrest. If not, I feel strongly inclined to allow the defendant a hearing on the merits of the order of arrest.

In the Matter of Opening New Avenues Intermediate the Avenue St. Nicholas.—Order granted.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Household Publishing Company.—Mr. Patterson having declined to act as Receiver, I shall appoint Joseph Warren Green in his stead. Let a new order be presented.

Jordan vs. Forster.—I do not think that it will be in furtherance of justice to grant the amendment asked for (Code, 173.) The case in 59 N. Y. does not appear to deny the right of the court to permit a Receiver to be sued, and an order to that effect having been entered I am unwilling to grant the amendment. Motion denied.

Hanselt vs. Vilmar.—Motion to set aside judgment is denied, with costs.

Krauss vs. Aaron.—In this case I am of opinion, after examining the papers read upon the motion, that a Receiver should be appointed.

Worth vs. Thayer.—Even conceding that it is within the power of the court to grant the amendment sought for, a careful perusal of the moving papers leads me to a different conclusion from the impression which I formed on the argument of the motion. My impression then was that the amendment asked for should be granted if within the power of the court. The action being penal in its character, and one of the claims barred by statute, I am satisfied, upon reflection, that the amendment ought not to be granted. Motion denied, without costs.

Westjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.—The plaintiff must give a bond in the penalty of $8,000.

Palmer vs. Humphreys Specific Company.—Motion for leave to discontinue without costs is denied.

Holland vs. Fargo et al.—As it does not appear that the book which the witness was subpœnaed to produce is in any respect material, motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Clark vs. Beninger.—The prayer of the petition is granted, and the Referee is directed to report within thirty days, what would be a reasonable and proper compensation to the respective attorneys and counsel in this cause for there services therein.

The Blackstone National Bank of Boston vs. Bogert.—Motion for reference granted. Memorandum.

Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff's motion for judgment in answer as frivolous denied.

Colt vs. Colt.—Motion for allowance to defendant granted—$100.

Steinberg vs. Lasker.—Order denying motion to vacate order of arrest, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Smith vs. Crow et al.—Order allowing complaint to be filed nunc pro tunc as of the 22d of November, 1875.

Cassiday, Executor, &c., vs. Garvin et al.—Reference ordered.

Armsbourg vs. Johnston et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of frivolous sale ordered.

Martin vs. Martin.—Reference ordered to take proof.

Miller vs. Friedburg.—Motion to strike out answer as sham denied, with costs of motion to defendant to abide event of suit. (45 N. Y., 281; idem., p. 472.)

Orders Granted.—Knapp vs. Martin; Becker vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; Cannon vs. Scott et al.; Brault vs. Gousset.

By Chief Justice Monell.

The Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow, impleaded.—Engrossed case and exceptions ordered to be filed with the judgment roll.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Peeler vs. Hall.—Findings of fact and law; judgment for defendant. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Scott vs. Delisle.—Motion granted on terms. Memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Voerhle vs. Conner.—Opinion.

Baxter vs. Cummings.—Case settled and filed.

Meehaur vs. Vogelbacher.—Plaintiff may take an order requiring the defendant to appear and conclude his examination on 15th of March, 1876, at 9 A. M., and produce his books.

Motions Denied.—Mattlarge vs. Carter; Meyer vs. Brown; Reynolds vs. Zuiger; Simon vs. Norden.

Motions Granted as Per Order Filed.—Treadwell vs. Lyon; Draper vs. The Chase Manufacturing Company.

Larinis vs. Deudern.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Burchell vs. Burns.—Receiver's bond approved.

Orders Advancing Causes Granted.—Michel vs. Clark; Rothschild vs. Jackson.

SUIT AGAINST A STREET RAILROAD.

The case of Mortimer Hendricks against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company was brought to trial before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover $15,000 for a brutal assault on the plaintiff while riding in one of the defendant's cars on June 4, 1874, by a drunken ruffian. The answer is a general denial. The conductor of the car, when put on the stand as a witness, admitted that the plaintiff's assailant was under the influence of liquor at the time and was of a rough character. He said he knew this, and yet allowed him to enter the car. The counsel for the defendants made two motions for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the case came within the ruling in the case of Putnam, who was killed by Foster. The motions were not granted, however. The case is still on. E. Y. Bell appears for the plaintiff and John E. Burrill for the defendants.

WEST SIDE THIEVES SENTENCED.

On Jan. 20, as Selig Selberger, a peddler, of No. 52 Orchard street, was walking through Thirty-ninth street, near Eleventh avenue, he was attacked by William Williams, James Cushing, and Joseph H. Gannon, alias Grassy, all youths of seventeen, living in that neighborhood. The young ruffians seized Selberger, struck and kicked him, threw him on the ground, and then robbed him of $40 in money and his pack, containing a quantity of dry goods. The thieves were subsequently arrested and fully identified by the peddler. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, being unable to prove the more serious offense of robbery, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of guilty of grand larceny, and the prisoners were each sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in the Penitentiary.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

On May 12 last, Simon Abrahams, a tailor, of No. 240 Delancey street, received from Browning & Co., of No. 326 Broadway, 138 coats to finish. Instead of returning the property, Abrahams disposed of it and fled to California. He was brought back, indicted for grand larceny, and being found guilty, was, in the Court of General Sessions, Nov. 11, sentenced to three years and six months. Abrahams' counsel appealed, and the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the court below, ordering a new trial. Abrahams was placed on trial for the second time yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, Judge Gildersleeve directed an acquittal. Abrahams was remanded to the Tombs for trial on a similar charge.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
51—Harden vs. Corbett.
65—Metropolitan Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor.
71—Corbett vs. Trowbridge.
96—Smith vs. Armstrong.
97—Caveney vs. Armstrong.
102—Cameron vs. Mittnacht.
104—Reichert vs. Ind. Accum. Fund Assn.
110—The S. A. Woods Mach. Co. vs. Gurnee.
126—Leslie vs. Mackenzie.
139—Miller vs. Cruger, &c.
153—Goodridge vs. Lane.
162—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
179—Bruckner vs. Killian.
180—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
189—Brown vs. Webster.
191—Wiliams vs. O'Donneil.
284—Ludlow vs. Hayward.
288—Matter of Hare.
289—Matter of Hunk.
290—Matter of Scott.
293—Phillips vs. Leavey.
294—Matter of Hurd, Receiver.
296—Matter of Hurd, Receiver.
308—Willet vs. Duncombe.
311—Matter of Spohr.
329—Union Nat'l Bank vs. Meyer.
330—N. Y. Lith. & E. Co. vs. Haas.
332—Boyd vs. Gilham.
333—Dinnin vs. Ashley.
337—Walkers vs. Sanders.
340—Lewis vs. Harding.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
10—In the Matter of Maubry et al.
27—Mills vs. Rodewald.
28—Mills vs. Hildreth.
33—Chase vs. Spaulding.
34—In the Matter of Brady.
46—In the Matter, &c., of Earle.
52—Mayor vs. Tenth National Bank.
65—Booth et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
76—Parker vs. Gano et al.
95—Peters et al., Ex'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.
121—Hill vs. The Newichawanick Co.
129—Palm vs. Watts et al.
132—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan.
133—Wardenburg versus Burke.

Nos.
134—Mayer vs. Friedman.
135—Phillips vs. Pace.
136—Mulry vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
137—Gannong vs. Tribune Association.
138—Listman vs. Blant.
138½—McParlin vs. Boyton.
140—Ball vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
142—Cassidy vs. Owens.
143—Weld vs. Bowns.
144—Tracey vs. Watson.
145—Richard vs. Carlton.
146—The Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield et al.
147—In the Matter, &c., of Irwin.
148—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co.
149—Manger vs. Welch et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

No. 1189—O'Brien vs. Browning. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short causes.
2498—Phillips vs. McLean et al.
2137—Baker et al. vs. M. & T. Ins. Co.
2410—Rose vs. O'Connell.
1968—Fullerton vs. Fisk.
2344—Plaschk, a guardian, vs. O'Brien.
2650—Storrs, No. 3, vs. Maxwell.
1058—Payton vs. Finn.
1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
2426—Fisher et al. vs. McClure et al.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1820½—Brodt vs. Scott.
1772½—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. Balmer, Jr., et al.
1858—Bank British North America vs. Hubbell.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
2496—Caswell vs. Hammond.
2688—Mallay et al. vs. McCool.
2390—Ebret vs. Reynolds, impl'd, &c.

Nos.
2480—The Security B'k of N. Y. vs. Hernstein.
2514—Butler et al. vs. Dunscombe.
704—Marvin et al. vs. Sagendorf.
1020—Johnson vs. Gaynor, Executor, et al.
1290—The Security B'k of New-York vs. Otis.
2620—The Screw Dock Co. vs. St. John et al.
2622—Rosevelt et al. vs. St. John et al.
2684—Brandies et al. vs. Dunscombe.
2154—Scandein vs. Watts.
2636—Day et al. vs. Barry.
2602—Springer et al. vs. Meyer.
2674—Trust Nat. Bank vs. City of New-York.
2512—Falchee vs. McCahill.
2436—Betts vs. Petry.
2535—Britton vs. Bradner.
2184—Moore et al. vs. Gallagher.
2490—Hermance vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term adjourned until Monday, March 13, 1876.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short causes.
1849—McKee vs. Mott.
1777—Hurley vs. Setet.
973—Gunglehauser vs. Lyon et al.
2283—The People S. of N. Y. ex rel. Bane vs. O'Brien et al.
2194—Stors vs. Maxwell.
2438—Same vs. Same.
571—Speir vs. Baxter et al.
2499—Becerra vs. Sturges et al.
2529—Lara vs. Duncan.
1491—Crump vs. Trederic.
2411—Leane et al. vs. Weir.
2407—Hawke vs. Green.
1785—The Chatham Nat'l Bank vs. Conner.
2181—De Graff et al. vs. O'Rorke et al.
2673—Zitzman vs. Meader et al.
2647—Werlheimer vs. Strauss et al.
2649—May et al. vs. Strouss et al.
2651—Muller et al. vs. Strouss et al.
2653—May et al. vs. Strouss et al.
2695—Stefil et al. vs. Strouss et al.

Nos.
2533—The Cromwell B. S. Co. vs. McReynolds.
2629—Runyon et al. vs. Johnson.
2683—Torrens et al. vs. Pipp.
2613—The Phœnix Nat'l Bank vs. Cassin.
2621—Hatch et al. vs. Howland.
2681—Williams vs. Smith.
1517—O'Connell vs. O'Connell.
2481—Man as Rec'r, &c., vs. Smith.
2484—Same vs. Same.
2501—Close vs. Wolcott.
2669—Kelley et al. vs. Scripture.
2671—McKenna vs. Scripture.
2487—Kaiser vs. Bartel.
2273—The N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Le Baron.
2349—Gorgier vs. Otis.
1411—Forepaugh vs. Bunker.
2387—The N. Y. Lithography Eng. Co. vs. Viele.
2605—Millhee et al. vs. Patterson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, March 13.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No.
23—Bunce vs. Hoboken Coal Co. et al.

No.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Tunke et al. vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Heldy by Speir, J.

Nos.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
702—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al.
754—Smith versus Macdonald.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
2047—Brown vs. The Mayor and Aldermen.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Ex'r.
978—O'Rielly vs. Conner et al.

Nos.
1011—Aberl vs. Fagen.
1012—Harris vs. Dillon et al.
1014—The Mutual Benefit Ice Co. vs. Clark.
1015—Murphy, Ex'r, vs. Mittnacht.
1016—Lynch vs. Divers.
1017—Whitehurst versus Johnson et al.
1018—Same vs. Some.
1020—Schatsey vs. Herter et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly, and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
93—Martin vs. The American Literary Bureau.
86—Von Glahn vs. Miller.
90—Markthaler vs. Frey et al.
73—Hershfield vs. Werner.
170—Reena vs. Johnson.
171—Mager vs. Fitzgerald.
172—Hasaman vs. Fox.
175—The Health Department of New-York vs. Knoll.
176—Welsh vs. Schuyler.

Nos.
177—Kessell vs. Brouckman.
179—Clarkson et al. vs. Mittnacht.
180—Pine vs. Wilson et al.
181—Zollner vs. Berge et al.
183—Howell vs. Frank.
184—Mode vs. Himmer.
33—Wehle vs. Haviland.
38—Lanaxy vs. Hamell.
63—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
62—Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c.
716—Smith vs. Finnally.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2—Laler vs. Moore.
11—O'Hagan vs. Davison et al.

No.
13—Crome et al. vs. Baker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
3702—Sayles vs. Conner.
3905—Purdy et al. vs. Nichols.
3931—Goldsmith vs. Herts et al.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
931—Mendelson vs. Webb et al.
6495—Cronogue vs. Delaney.

Nos.
6490—De Hart vs. McDonald.
6921—Weil vs. Jacoby et al.
3948—Lyons vs. McGrath.
3949—Christie vs. Regan.
3950—Luke vs. Tieman et al.
3955—Berger vs. Buk.
3956—Gottsberger vs. Cooley et al.
3957—Pettigrew vs. Way.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
3536—Hussenbuttel vs. Wagner.
3861—Callaghan vs. Von Schoening.
4315—Cammeyer vs. Cairstairs.
3749—Wilkens et al. vs. Conner.
6750—Fineberg et al vs. Wellington.
6901—Broderic vs. The Mayor.
6321—Berger vs. Russell.
5602—Quinn vs. Timoney.

Nos.
5603—Willis vs. Timoney.
3888—Ebert vs. Schruber.
3897—Hiscock vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
3587—Patrick vs. Walsh.
3942—Morrissey vs. Daly et al.
3943—Hoesburger et al. vs. Bender.
3944—Dows vs. Dusenbury.
Preferred Cause.
6682—Cromwell vs. Burr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6748—Barnett vs. Clark et al.
6482—Weichman et al. vs. Schafer.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Author Publishing Co.
6877—Devling et al. vs. Reichert et al.
6954—Colfax et al. vs. Dennison.
6824—Mahrt et al. vs. Schafer.
6312—Yllite vs. Bossong et al.
5881—Silberman vs. Schneberg et al.

Nos.
6513—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.
6602—Goldsmith vs. Lodel et al.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.
6677—Tuthill vs. Merritt.
6804—Maxwell vs. Joslyn.
6764—Sweet vs. Bean.
6428—Roche vs. Donohue et al.
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.
4690—Marts vs. Koehler.
6085—Whitehill et al. vs. Condit et al.
6794—Feigler vs. Vierling et al.
6802—Diossy vs. Onderdonk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
132—Wilson vs. Yacht E. S. Gildersleeve.
88—Townsend vs. Steamboat Shady Side.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Pr'p'llerMattWhite.
63—Sigrist et al. Ship General McClellan.

Nos.
24a—Hancock vs. Propeller Clement Rock.
49—Studwell vs. Steamtug E. H. Coffin.
33—Manning vs. Steamtug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Refining Co. vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willets vs. Phillips.
47—Henry vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Michael Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
James Smith, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Freeman, burglary.
James Dougherty and John Conlon, burglary.
Frederick Ruik, burglary.
Michael Ryan, burglary.
Thomas Gallager, burglary.
Arthur McKeon, burglary.
James Cassidy, burglary.
Charles Williams, William Johnson, and William Kelly, burglary.
Dennis Mahoney, grand larceny.
Mary Kelly, grand larceny.
Charles Butler, grand larceny.

Anthony Fay, grand larceny.
August Swoe, false pretenses.
William Cannon, receiving stolen goods.
James Quirk, petty larceny.
Diedrick Geiles, petty larceny.
George Holte, petty larceny.
Anthony Barrett, petty larceny.
William Callahan, assault and battery.
Walter Burns, assault and battery.
John Lewis, assault and battery.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The Ultramontane *Bien Public* of Ghent states that "in order to banish from its columns the lies of official language," it will publish henceforth only the announcements of marriages consecrated according to the Roman Catholic religious rite, all other kinds of marriage being in its eyes only legalized concubinage.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. Y. C. 1st..123½	300 Lake Shore........ 64⅜
5,000 N. W. 1st........104	800 do........ 64½
1,000 U. P. L. G'ts...103¼	1800 do........ 64⅝
9,000 M., K. & T.S.F.. 60½	1800 do........ 64¾
500 Un. Mining Co...... ⅝	900 do........ 64⅞
100 Tol. & Wab.......s3. 3	600 do........ 64¾
1400 West. Union.... 68¼	200 do......s3. 64⅝
3100 do.... 68⅝	500 do.... 64¾
100 do......c. 68⅜	1300 do.... 64⅞
1800 do.... 68½	2500 do......s3. 65
500 do.... 68⅝	100 do......c. 65
300 do.... 68¾	100 do.... 65⅛
300 do.... 68⅞	600 do.... 65
1900 do.... 69	1500 do.... 64⅞
700 do......s3. 68⅞	100 do......c. 64⅞
1400 do.... 68¾	1300 do......b3. 65
900 Pacific Mail..... 22¼	1100 do......s3. 64⅞
200 do.... 22⅜	100 Rock Island..b3. 110⅝
100 do.... 22¼	100 North-western.... 43¼
100 do.... 22¾	100 do.... 43⅜
100 do......c. 22⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 69¼
200 do.... 22⅞	200 do.... 69½
1000 do.... 23⅛	100 do.... 70
1100 do.... 23¼	100 Erie Railway.... 18
900 do.... 23⅜	10 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 115¾
800 do.... 23½	40 do.... 116
300 do.... 23⅛	400 do.... 116⅛
800 do.... 23	100 Atlantic & Pac.P. 4¾
100 Michigan Central.. 62¾	100 Kansas & Texas.. 13¼
700 do.... 63	100 do.... 13⅛
200 do.... 63⅛	600 St. Paul.... 43½
100 do......c. 63⅜	40 St. Paul Pf....s10. 80
700 do.... 63¼	500 Ohio & Miss.... 21⅛
300 do......b3. 63⅝	200 do.... 21¼
700 do.... 63¼	100 do.... 21⅜
100 do......b60. 63⅝	300 do......b3. 21½
100 do......c. 63¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......12.122⅝	$6,500 U.S.5-20C.'65.118¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,R.122½	3,000 U. S. 5 20 R., '65, N.......119¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......12.123⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.121⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s L. bds.104⅛	200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 23
1,000 do.... 103⅞	100 do......c. 23
5,000 N.C.6s, issued to N.C.R.R.x c. 45	1200 do.... 23⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n... 41	500 do.... 22⅞
7,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 72½	600 do.... 23⅛
5,000 do......b. c. 72⅝	200 do......c. 23⅛
8,000 do.... 72¼	200 do......s3. 23
10,000 C.,B.& Q.C.7s.109½	100 do......b3. 23
1,000 M. & St. P.1st, La C. Div... 102½	900 do.... 22⅞
	500 do.... 22¾
3,000 do......b. c.102¼	300 do.... 22⅞
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div... 95	50 do.... 23
	200 do......b3. 22⅞
10,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F....b3. 89¾	200 do......b3. 22¾
	15 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.116
2,000 C. & N. W.1st.103½	200 do.... 116¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. C......b. c.104	100 do......b60. 116⅝
	300 do.... 116½
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.b.c 93	100 do......b60. 116½
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.111½	600 Erie Railway..b.c. 18
3,000 Erie 3d..........102½	10 Mich. Cen....b. c. 63
1,000 Erie 5th........105	400 do.... 63¼
5,000 do.... 106	200 do.... 63⅜
8,000 M. Cen. 8s......114	200 do.... 63½
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d... 79	300 do......b3. 63⅜
3,000 do......b. c. 78¾	100 do......c. 63¼
1,000 C.P. 1st, S.J.B. 98	300 do.... 63¼
10,000 U. Pacific 1st.105⅞	300 do.... 63⅜
10,000 do.... 105⅞	200 do.... 63
20,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.103¾	500 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 64⅞
1,000 do.... 103⅝	200 do......s3. 64¾
5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 92½	200 do.... 64⅞
1,000 do.... 92⅝	4140 do.... 65
1,000 N. J. C. 1st. 112	4100 do.... 65⅛
1,000 P.R.of Mo.1st. 90½	100 do......b30. 65⅛
10,000 C,C.& I.C. 1st. 54	100 do......b60. 65¼
7,000 R.,W.& O.C.1st 95½	700 do.... 65⅛
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.3d.105	400 do.... 64⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 74¾	3100 do.... 64¾
	100 do......b3. 64¾
5,000 T. & W. C. C. 52	5100 do.... 64¾
5,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 74	200 Illinois Central... 102¾
5,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 99	100 do......b. c.102⅞
10,000 Q. & Tol. 1st... 65	425 Union Pacific.b.c. 70
12,500 C. & P. 4th...104	50 do.... 70⅛
1,000 Mar. 7s, G. C.100	100 do.... 69⅝
1,000 do.... 100⅛	100 do.... 68¾
25,000 Mo., K. & T. C. S. F......b. c. 60½	12 C. & P. G'td...b.c. 96
	20 do......c. 96
43 Fourth N. Bank.. 85	400 do.... 95¾
10 Imp. & T. Bank..191¾	500 C. & N. W......b. c. 43⅜
20 Del. & H. Canal.. 119¾	100 do.... 43⅜
10 do......b. c.119¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 64⅞
100 Md. Coal Co...... 18½	100 C. & R. I...b. c.110⅝
100 Consol'n Coal.b.c. 41½	700 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 43½
100 American Ex.... 62½	200 do......s60. 43¼
100 do.... 63⅛	100 do.... 43¼
5 Adams Express..107½	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 80⅜
200 U. S. Express.b.c. 74¼	45 do.... 80½
100 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 68¾	50 C. R. of N. J..b.c.107
600 do.... 68⅝	100 do.... 106¾
600 do.... 68⅝	100 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 3
300 do......b3. 68¾	11 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 21
500 do.... 68⅞	200 do.... 19½
15 do.... 69⅛	35 do......b. c. 21
400 do.... 68¾	7 Chi. & Alton.b.c.103¾
400 do.... 68⅞	100 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 54
1200 do.... 68⅝	100 do.... 54¼
600 do.... 68⅝	200 do.... 54½
2000 do.... 68⅝	300 M., K. & T....b. c. 13⅜
100 do.... 68¾	300 do......b3. 13⅛
1500 do.... 68¼	28 do.... 13
900 do.... 68⅝	100 Dub. & S. C...b. c. 75
700 do.... 68¼	80 Mor. & Es....b. c.105¼
500 Ohio & Miss..c.c. 21¼	100 P. R. of Mo...b, c. 12⅞
200 do.... 21⅛	300 do.... 13
200 do......s3. 21	500 do.... 13½
500 do.... 21	100 do.... 13⅝
400 do.... 20⅞	10 do.... 13¾
800 do.... 20¾	1150 do.... 14
600 do.... 20⅝	400 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 40
600 do.... 20½	10 do.... 40½
500 do.... 20⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. C. 6s,'81.123⅛	100 Union Mining Co. ⅝
1,000 West. Pac.bs.101⅛	25 Union Pacific.... 69
5,000 Mo.,K.&T.S.F. 60⅝	100 MichiganCentral. 62⅞
11,000 U. P. 1st......106	300 do......s3. 63¼
50,000 do.... 105⅞	300 do.... 63⅜
1,000Tol.P.&W.E.div. 87	200 do.... 63½
4,000 C.,C.C.&Ind1st.111¼	100 Pittsburgh.... 95¾
100 Pacific Mail.... 22¾	100 North-western.... 43½
100 do.... 22⅝	600 North-west'n Pf. 65
400 Erie Railway.... 18	100 C., C., C. & Ind... 54⅛
200 do......b30. 18⅛	100 do.... 54
800 Western Union... 68¼	100 N. J. Central.... 106¾
600 do......s3. 68	600 Rock Island.... 110¾
4600 do.... 68	200 St. Paul.... 43½
2200 do.... 67⅞	100 St. Paul Pf....b3.. 80⅜
1600 do.... 68	50 do.... 80¼
25 do.... 68¼	100 Toledo & Wab.... 3⅛
100 do.... 68⅛	11 Chic. & Alton.... 103
100 do......s3. 68	100 Ohio & Miss.... 20⅜
700 do......b3. 68⅛	100 do.... 20½
200 do......s60. 67⅝	600 do.... 20⅝
100 do.... 68⅛	300 do.... 20¾
900 do.... 68¼	200 do......b60. 20⅞
1000 Lake Shore.....c. 64⅝	200 New-Jersey So.... 1
300 do......s3. 64⅝	100 Kansas & Texas.. 13½
2500 do.... 64¾	400 do.... 13
1000 do.... 64⅝	6 N. Y., N. H. & H..155⅜
100 do......b3. 64¾	300 St. Louis &IronM. 26½
800 do.... 65	100 do......b3. 26½
800 do......s3. 65	100 Kansas Pacific.c. 12½
1600 do.... 65⅛	100 do.... 12½
3400 do.... 65¼	150 Dub. & S. City.b3. 75
50 do.... 65	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 31
1200 do.... 65⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., 1867..........121½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs.104	400 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 22⅞
7,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s...b. c. 72	100 do......b3. 22¾
	200 do.... 22⅝
5,000 Tenn.6s,N.b.c. 41	500 do.... 22½
1,000 Ren.& Sar.1st.118	300 do.... 22⅝
1,000 M.&St.P.7s,G.100	1400 do.... 22¼
1,000 Mil. & St. P. Consol. S. F. 89¼	300 do.... 22⅛
	1300 do.... 22
2,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93	100 do.... 21¾
1,000 Erie 2d.......102½	200 do.... 21⅞
3,000 Long Dock bs.106	200 do......b3. 22
6,000 Tol., Peoria & W., W.D.b.c. 83	500 do.... 22⅛
	200 do......c. 22¼
50,000 Union Pac.1st.105⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 43⅜
4,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 92	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 65¼
1,000 Cen. P. 1st, C. & Or. B.b. c. 95⅜	400 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 43½
	200 do.... 43¼
11 Park Bank....... 125	100 do......c. 43⅛
100 U. S. Ex...b. c.b3. 74	300 do......c. 43⅜
50 do.... 73½	100 do.... 43⅜
200 Erie R......b. c.b3. 18⅛	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 80¼
100 do.... 18	3000 L. S. & M.So.b.c. 65⅛
900 West. U. Tel.b. c. 68⅛	1600 do......s3. 65
300 do......s60. 67½	1100 do......s60. 64½
1500 do.... 68	5200 do.... 65
500 do......s4. 67⅞	800 do.... 64⅞
300 do......s3. 67⅝	500 do.... 65
300 do......s5. 67⅝	200 do.... 64¾
1000 do.... 68	100 do......s60. 64⅝
3100 do.... 67⅞	500 do.... 64⅞
500 do......s3. 67¾	100 do......s60. 64¼
2100 do.... 67⅞	100 do......s7. 64¾
2800 do.... 67¾	200 do.... 64⅞
26 do.... 68	1100 do......b3. 65
300 do.... 67¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 13⅞
700 do.... 67⅝	300 do......b3. 14
2000 do.... 67¾	20 C., Cin., C. & Ind. 54¼
50 Cen. R. of N. J....106⅞	20 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.103¼
30 do......b. c.107	100 Chicago & Alton.103
100 Union Pac....b. c. 69	300 do......b.c.103¼
100 Ill. Central...b. c.102⅝	200 do.... 103⅜
100 Mich. Cent....b. c. 63⅝	50 do.... 103⅜
200 do.... 63¾	300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 20⅞
100 do.... 63⅞	300 do.... 20¾
400 do.... 63¾	200 do.... 20⅞
100 do.... 63½	100 Mo.,K. & Tex.b.c. 13
100 do.... 63⅝	100 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 4⅝
200 C. & P. G'd...b. c. 95¾	115 St. L.,I.M.& S.b.c. 26¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn.6s,N. S... 41	200 Pacific Mail.... 22¼
1,000 Mo. 6s L. bs...104	1000 Lake Shore.... 64⅞
1,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 93	2800 do.... 65
10,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 98⅝	600 do......b3. 65
4,000 C.R. I. & P.7s.109½	100 do......s3. 65
100 Consol. Coal.... 41⅝	200 Union Pacific.... 68⅞
20 do.... 41½	100 North-western.... 43⅜
400 West. Union...b3. 67⅞	100 North-w'n Pf..b3. 65¼
100 do......s5. 67¾	20 C., C.,C. & Ind.. 54⅛
100 do.... 67⅞	19 do.... 54⅛
200 do......b3. 68	100 St. Paul.... 43⅝
800 do......s3. 67⅝	700 do.... 43½
200 do.... 67⅞	100 St. Paul Pf.... 80⅜
700 Erie Railway.b3. 18⅛	100 Chic., B. & Q'y...119
1100 do.... 18⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.... 21
300 do.... 18	100 do......b3. 21⅛

THURSDAY, March 9—P. M.

The temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was marked by firmness throughout the morning, and prices advanced; but after midday there was a general yielding along the line, followed by a slight recovery in the final sales. A notable feature was the fact that, out of total transactions of 175,000 shares, three stocks—Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail—figured for 136,000, from which it will be apparent that the general market was very quiet. Another feature of the day was the increased number of seller 60 options, put out mostly in Western Union and Lake Shore, at a difference of ⅜ to ⅝ ₽ cent. from the quotations in the regular way. These sellers' options, as usual of late, had a depressing influence at intervals. The widest fluctuations of the day were in Union Pacific and Canton, and after these came Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Michigan Central, Ohio and Mississippi, Missouri Pacific, and C., C., C. and I. The fluctuations in the balance of the market were slight, and there was an absence of any sensational rumors to disturb prices. Western Union advanced from 68¼ to 69, declined to 67⅝, and at the close sold at 67⅞@68. Lake Shore, after advancing to 65¼, fell off to 64⅞ regular and 64¼ sellers' option, with closing transactions at 65 in the regular way. Pacific Mail sold up to 23⅜, and late in the afternoon fell off to 21⅞, finally recovering to 22¼. Ohio and Mississippi opened and closed at 21⅛, with sales in the interim from 21½ to 21⅝. Union Pacific advanced to 70, and at the close sold at 68¼. Michigan Central was firm, and advanced from 62¾ to 63⅞, closing at 63½. Missouri Pacific rose to 14, the advance being maintained in the late dealings. C., C., C. and I. was strong and rose to 54⅝, closing at 54 to 54½. Kansas and Texas ranged from 13 to 13½. The North-western shares closed at an advance of ⅛ to ½ cent. as compared with yesterday's prices. New-York Central sold at 116¼@116½, Rock Island at 105⅝@105¾, and Erie at 18@18⅛. Canton dropped to 41, and at the close was quoted at 43 to 45. Investment shares were dull and steady.

The money market was extremely easy, and the rates for call loans were stereotyped at 3@3½ ₽ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals throughout the day. Some of the Government bond dealers were offered round amounts at 2@2½ ₽ cent. Prime mercantile paper is still quoted at 4½ to 6 ₽ cent., with the supply of prime names small. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported no change in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England, which remains at 4 ₽ cent. The bank gained £264,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 41⅝ ₽ cent., against 41⅜ last week. The London market for securities was irregular. Consols declined to 93 15-16 for money, and at the close recovered to 94⅛; do., account, advanced to 94¼@94⅜. In United States Bonds, 1865s (old) advanced to 105⅛; 1867s were steady at 107½@107⅝, while 10-40s and New 5s declined to 105¾ and 105⅞ respectively. The increase in specie by the Bank of France for the week was 27,708,000 francs. The sterling exchange market was firmer, and prime bankers' sixty days' bills sold up to $4 85¾, sight being quoted at $4 89¼@$4 89½. The gold speculation remains quiet and firm without any interesting feature. All the transactions were at 114⅝ and 114½, the price having changed only at long intervals. The final sales were at 114½. The rates on gold loans ranged from 3½ to 1 ₽ cent. for carrying. The specie shipment to Havana to-day was $435,000 gold coin. The European steamer took out $201,015, of which all but $10,000 gold coin was in silver bars.

Government bonds were steady and firm, the transactions having been comparatively small. There was a brisk demand for railroad bonds, and the market showed a further improvement. The Pacific issues were noticeably active, Central firsts rising to 108⅞@109, and Union firsts to 105⅞@106. There were some large transactions in Missouri, Kansas and Texas Sinking Fund at 60½@60⅝. Erie fifth sold at 105@106. New-York Central coupon firsts brought 123½. In State bonds Missouri Long 6s declined to 103⅞, and District Columbia 3.65s to 72.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

Gold receipts	$330,849 50
Gold payments	103,107 21
Gold balance	43,999,038 42
Currency receipts	936,729 67
Currency payments	787,898 03
Currency balance	35,730,267 70
Customs	316,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	114⅝	114½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 85¾
New-York Central	116	116½
Rock Island	110⅝	110¾
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅜	43½
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80⅜
Lake Shore	64¼	65
Chicago & North-western	43⅛	43⅜
Chicago & North-western Preferred	64¾	65¼
Western Union	68½	68
Union Pacific	68½	68⅞
Toledo & Wabash	3	3⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	117⅞	118
New-Jersey Central	106⅝	106⅞
Panama	135⅛	135½
Erie	17⅞	18⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅛	21⅛
C., C. & Indiana Central	4⅝	4¾
Harlem	143	143½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18⅜	18¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	28½	28½
Michigan Central	62⅝	63½
Illinois Central	102¼	102¾
Missouri Pacific	12½	14

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	116½	116¼	810
Erie	18⅛	18	3,800
Lake Shore	65¼	64⅜	67,390
Wabash	3⅛	3	300
North-western	43½	43¼	1,200
North-western Preferred	65¼	64¾	900
Rock Island	110¾	110⅝	800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅝	43¼	3,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	80⅜	80¼	645
Pittsburg	95¾	95¾	700
Chicago & Alton	103½	103	650
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	106¾	350
Michigan Central	63⅞	62¾	7,500
Illinois Central	102¾	102⅝	315
Union Pacific	70	68¼	1,475
C., C., C. & I.	54⅝	54	740
Iron Mountain	26½	26¼	515
Consol. Coal	41⅝	41½	220
Dubuque & Sioux City	75	75	250
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	20⅜	7,600
Ohio & Mississippi Pref.	40	40	400
Missouri Pacific	14	12⅞	2,360
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	4¾	4⅝	200
Western Union	69	67⅝	49,200
Pacific Mail	23⅜	21⅞	19,750
St. L., K. C. & W. Pf.	31	31	100
Maryland Coal	18½	18½	100
Kansas Pacific	63⅛	63	200
Kansas and Texas	13½	13⅛	1,600
American Express	63¼	63	200
United States Express	74¼	74	350
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	200
Total sales			175,120

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122½	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg'd	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅝	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $125,000 for interest, and $29,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$22,622,000
Gold balances	808,000
Currency balances	963,145

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$64,201,804
Currency balances	2,175,524
Gold exchanges	8,458,000
Gold balances	864,633

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, funded..... 40	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n. '79.120
A.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss.. 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¼
Ar. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 15	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17¼
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 14	N. C., N. C. R., J.& J. 55¾
A.7s,Miss.O.& R.Ri. 14	N. C.,N.C.R., A. & O. 55¾
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cent... 14	N. C.,do.,C.off, J.& J. 44
Georgia 6s.......... 95	N. C.,do.,C.off,A. & O. 44
Georgia 7s, n. bds.104½	N. C. Fund'g Act,'66. 11
Georgia 7s, indors'd.101	N. C. Fund'g Act,'68. 9½
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.106	N.C.New Bds.,J.&J. 9
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..102	N.C.New Bds.,A.&O. 8½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..102	N. C. Spec'l Tax,cl.1. 3
Ill. War Loan........102	N. C. Spec'l Tax,cl.2. 2⅞
Kentucky 6s.........102½	N. C. Spec'l Tax,cl.3. 2½
Louisiana 6s........ 44	Rhode Island 6s.....105
La. 6s, new bonds... 44	South Carolina 6s.... 35
La. 6s, new F'g D't. 44	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 34
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44½	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 34
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 44½	S. C. Fund'g Act, '66. 34
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 40	S. C. L'd C.,'89,J.&J. 40
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1875. 44	S. C. L'd C.,'89,A.&O. 40
La. 8s of 1910....... 10	S. C. 7s of '88....... 35
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101	S. C. Non-F. bds.... 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101¼	Tenn. 6s, old...... 43
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..102	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 41
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..102	Tenn. 6s, n.bds., n.se. 41
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..102¾	Texas 10s of '76..... 99
F'g Bds, due 1894-5..104	Virginia 6s, old..... 34
L. B., d. '81 to '91 in.103½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66... 34
Asy. or U., due 1892.103	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67... 34
H. & S. J., due 1876.101½	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.... 72
H. & S. J., due 1886.103	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C... 66
H. & S. J., due 1887.103¼	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d se... 38
N. Y. Reg. B'ty. L'n.104½	Va. 6s, Def'd bds.... 8⅞
N.Y.Coup. B'ty L'n.104½	Dis.of Col. 3.65s,1924. 72⅜

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus.1st bs.115½	Buff. & State Line 7s.103
Albany & Sus. 2d bs.110½	Kala. & W. P. 1st.... 94
Albany & Sus. 3d bs.101	L. S. Dividend bds..105½
B., H. & Erie gtd.... 24⅜	L. S. Cons. Coup.1st.105
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s,g. 50	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 35½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 2d. 99
Chic. & Alton 1st....116	Marietta & Cin. 1st.106
Chi. & Alton inc'me.107	M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.105⅛
Joliet & Chic. 1st....110	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.114
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s..109⅝	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 21
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s..109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..105½
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.i.6s'95 98¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..105
Cent. of N. J. 1st n...114½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..103
Cent. of N.J. 1st con.112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...103
Cent. of N. J. conv...109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.122¾
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.105⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.119
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D. 98	Harlem 1st 7s. Coup.119
M.&S.P.1st7s,$g.RD. 99½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..119
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 94⅞	Ohio & M. Cons. S.F. 98¼
M.& St.P. 1st C.& M. 98½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 98
M. & St. P. C. S. F... 89½	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.. 78½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 97	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..108¾
C. & N. W. S. F.......106¾	C. P., San Joaq. B'ch. 97⅛
C. & N. W. Int. bds.103	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.. 95¼
C. & N. W. Con.bds.103	C. P. L. G. bds....... 99¼
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95	Western Pacific bds.101¼
C. & N. W. 1st.......103½	Un. Pacific 1st bds..105¾
C. & N.W.Coup.G.B. 92½	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.103¾
C. & N.W.Reg. G.B. 92¼	Union Pacific S. F.. 92½
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s.... 97	Atlantic & Pac. L. G. 20
Gal. & Chic. Ex.......105	South Pac. R. of Mo. 70
Penin. 1st, Conv......100	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 91
Chic. & Mil. 1st.......102	Pacific of Mo. 2d.... 76
Win. & St. Pet. 1st. 85	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.1st.116
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,SF.111	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d.108½
C.,C.,C. & I.Con.bds.100	Cleve. & Pitts.C.S.F.110
Mor. & Es. 1st.......117⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..103½
Mor. & Es. 2d........108	Col.,Chic. & Ind. 1st. 54
Mor. & Es. Const'n.101½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 17
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71....109½	Rome,W.& Og.C.1st. 95½
Mor.& Es,1st,Con.G.108¼	St.L. & Iron Mt. 1st.100½
Erie 1st, Ext'd.......110	Alton & T. H. 2d. P. 91
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......102¼	Alton & T.H.2d,Inc. 73
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.......102	Tol., Peo. & W.,E.D. 86¼
Erie 4th, 7s, '80......103¼	Tol., Peo.& W.,W.D. 83
Long Dock bds........106	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d. 47
B., N.Y.& E. 1st,'77. 90	Tol., Peo. & W.,C.7s. 46
H. & St. Jo. 8s,Conv. 77⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 92¼
Dub. & S. C.,2d Div.104	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 68
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 87½	Tol.& Wab.Con.Con. 51
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st... 35	Han. & Naples 1st.... 45
M. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.....104	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 92
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₽ ct.109	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 67
Cl. & Tol. S. F........107	Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 64
Cl. & Tol. New bds.105½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st. 64
Cl., P. & A. Old bds.104	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 82
Cl.,P. & A. New bds.105	West. U. B., 1900 C.. 98¾
Det., M. & Tol. bds..100¾	West. U. B., 1900 R. 98½
Buff. & Erie N. bds.107	

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange.114	Imp'rs & Traders'..190¼
Butchers & Drovers.135	Manhattan.........145
Central National....100	Mechanics'.........140¼
City..............300	Mercantile.........105
Commerce..........115	Merchants'..........117
Continental........ 81	Nassau.............103
Corn Exchange.....133½	New-York..........127
East River.........105	North America..... 99
First National.....200	Park...............124½
Fourth National.... 85	Phenix............. 94
Gallatin National..130	Republic........... 80
German American... 76	Shoe and Leather...148
Gold Exchange.....116	Union..............146
Hanover........... 80	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	108⅛	108¼
United Companies of New-Jersey	143½	143⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	57¼	57⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106½	106⅞

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	512	Lard-oil, bbls	15
B. W. Flour, bags	71	Oil-cake, pks	587
Cotton, bales	3,376	Pea-nuts, bags	95
Dried Fruits, pks	15	Pecans, pks	12
Eggs, bbls	2,685	Dressed Hogs, No	218
Flour, bbls	10,272	Pork, pks	1,168
Wheat, bushels	19,900	Beef, pks	248
Corn, bushels	99,756	Lard, tcs	744
Oats, bushels	23,715	Cut-meats, pks	1,858
Barley, bushels	2,500	Butter, pks	2,630
Malt, bushels	4,200	Cheese, pks	3,414
Rye, bushels	60	Molasses, bbls	386
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Rice, pks	310
Corn-meal, bags	160	Resin, bbls	248
Flax-seed, bags	188	Spirits Turp., bbls	386
Grass-seed, bags	733	Starch, bxs	600
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Skins, bales	460
Grease, pks	164	Stearine, pks	113
Hemp, bales	14	Tea, pks	17
Hops, bales	386	Tobacco, hhds	72
Hides, bales	7,655	Tobacco, pks	280
Hides, bdls	904	Whisky, bbls	561
Lead, pigs	300	Wool, bales	200
Leather, sides	7,142	Tallow, pks	22

COFFEE—Rio, dull to-day; quotations nominally unchanged....Stock in first hands here this morning, 119,414 bags; at the outports, 77,580 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 29,400 bags, (of which 17,400 bags for New-York.) Other kinds quiet and irregular in price, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 1,610 mats Java, ex Osseo, 1,486 mats Singapore, 1,593 bags Maracaibo, 632 bags Costa Rica, 212 bags Savanilla, and 700 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Also, 6,020 bags San Domingo in transit to Europe, partly for Hamburg....Stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands here this morning, 38,185 bags and 150,812 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17¾c.@18c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15¾c.@17c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@18c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery on, however, a restricted business....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16d.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ₽ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,246 bales (of which 568 bales were on last evening,) including 480 bales to shippers, 501 bales to spinners, and 265 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery less animation has been noted with rather more firmness, however, as to price....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,200 bales, (of which 1,200 bales were on last evening, and 13,000 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12⅞c.; April, 13c.@13 1-32c.; May, 13 5-16c.; June, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; July, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; August 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c. ₽ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c. ₽ lb. on all options except June, July, and August, which are unchanged....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,376 bales, and at the shipping ports were 6,294 bales, against 12,413 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 66,625 bales, against 72,816 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,545,361 bales, against 3,033,929 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 30,921 bales; to the Continent, 28,341 bales; stock in New-York, 175,969 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 771,652 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ord	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Mid	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rather more activity has been noted in State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged rates. Shipping Extras in lines attracted more attention. Minnesota Extras also in request at about previous figures. City Mill Extras more sought after, chiefly for the West Indies, and quoted steady. Trade and Family Extras in moderate demand, in a jobbing way; Superfine and No. 2 quiet within our range. Purchases for the provincial markets limited. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,550 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 60@$6, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 95@$5 05; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 95@$5 05; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 50, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 25@$8; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family, Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₽ bbl. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, City Mill Extras, and low grade Winter Wheat Extras, on the basis of our quotations....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Southern Flour, mostly in a jobbing way at former figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,120 bbls., in lots, at $4@$4 60 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been firm, but not active. We quote at from $4@$5 10 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 90@$5 05 for Superfine....A light demand prevails for Corn-meal, which has been quoted weak in price. We quote at from $2 55@$3 15 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 15 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 45 for very choice Baltimore, and $3 40 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal 650 bbls., in lots, within the range.... Corn-meal in bags, has been selling to a limited extent, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 05@$1 50 for poor to very choice, ₽ 100 lb.; trade mainly in common qualities at $1 10@$1 15 ₽ 100 lb.... Buckwheat Flour has been less sought after, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to fancy, ₽ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been inactive, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—A more active movement has been noted in Spring, mainly for export, though in part for milling, with prices quoted steadier, under less urgent offerings, particularly of the more desirable grades. Rather more disposition was evinced to purchase for the Continent. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate request, yet has been held firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, including very choice No. 1 Spring (Northern Pacific) at $1 37, afloat, for milling; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, at $1 34, afloat; No. 2 Milwaukee do., last Fall's inspection, at $1 25, in store; No. 2 do. (of fresh receipt) at $1 25, afloat; No. 3 do. at $1 13, afloat; No. 3 Chicago and Northwest do. at $1 10, afloat; No. 1 White Michigan (a small lot) at $1 48; choice Amber Michigan at $1 39, in store....Corn has been more active, but quoted a shade easier in price. The export demand has been more animated, at the ruling figures in good part for steamer grade, New-York inspection. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62½c.@63¼c., chiefly at 62¾c.@63c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@62¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 61¾c.@63¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime dry; 61¾c.@62c. for steamer qualities do.; 58c.@58½c. (nominally) for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c.@63¼c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 61c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63c.@63½c., chiefly at 63½c., for new Yellow Southern; 64¾c.@65c. for old Mixed Western, car lots; 61c., in part, for fair ordinary White Southern; 62½c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey; 55c.@58c. for damp, from cars....And for forward delivery a limited inquiry was noted, with Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at 63¼c.@63⅜c.; Mixed Western, do., do., April option, at 63½c. bid. No transactions reported....Rye has been in rather more request, with prime State quoted at 85c. bid; Canada, in bond, 83c.@85c., and Western, 78c.@82½c. ₽ bushel....Barley has been in very moderate demand, with No. 1 Canada quoted within the range of $1 20@$1 25; No. 2 do. at $1 07½@$1 12½; No. 2 Bay at $1 15@$1 17 with very choice to fancy lots at higher figures. Sales reported to-day of 6,600 bushels prime two-rowed State at 80c., and (rumored) a boat-load of Canada, without reliable particulars....Barley Malt has been in slack request, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 35 for very poor to choice Canada, cash and time; $1 05@$1 15 for four-rowed State, cash and time, 90c.@$1 05 for two-rowed do. do., and $1@$1 15 for Western. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels two-rowed State at 95c., cash....Canadian Peas have been in fair request, with prime, in bond, quoted at 97½c., at which price 2,400 bushels were sold....Buckwheat has been less sought after, with prime to choice State quoted at 60c.@62c. ₽ bushel....Oats have been quoted rather steadier in price, on a fairly active business, with the main dealings reported in mixed, for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 46½c. for New-York No. 2; 43½c.@44c. for New-York No. 3, mainly at the latter rate; 47½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 43½c.@48c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, car lots; 45½c.@48c. for ordinary to prime Mixed State (of which there were ten car-loads at the latter rate;) 47½c.@52½c. for poor to choice White State; 54c. for fancy do., for seed, and 47c.@51c. for White Western, car lots....A good demand prevails for Feed, which has been quoted strong in price.... We quote the range from $18@$23, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18 50@$21 ₽ ton for 40 to 100 lb. stock....Bale Hay has been fairly active and quoted firm, shipping qualities meeting with a very ready sale, mostly for coastwise ports, though partly for Havana. Sales of shipping were reported of 775 bales, of which 100 bales for Havana....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c.; chiefly at 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ₽ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@75c....Rye Straw has been in very moderate request within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₽ 100 lb....Clover-seed has been more active and quoted somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 6 car loads of prime Canada, (mostly to arrive,) at 14⅜c.@14½c.; and 4 car-loads of State, about prime to strictly choice, at 14⅜c.@15c. ₽ lb.... Other Seeds dull within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal in price, with Gunny Bags quoted at 13c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.@9¼c. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¾c.@13c. asked for standard, and 12½c. best bid. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth, on private terms.

HEMP—Dull, since our last; quotations unchanged.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for at about previous prices; sales reported of 4,867 Buenos Ayres, 550 River Platte, 600 Entre Rios seconds, 150 wet-salted New-Orleans, 1,000 dry-salted Texas, 700 Texas Kips, and 875 City Slaughter on private terms.

MILK—Sales of Milk were made at the railroad depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ₽ 40-quart can. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply for the month of March, is 4c. ₽ quart.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; small lots of New-Orleans sold at 50c.@60c. for prime to fancy; new crop Muscovado, 50 test, quoted at 33c....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 5,869 hhds. Cuba, 528 hhds. Porto Rico, and 821 hhds. English Islands; also, 8,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in limited demand since our last, within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 35@$4 for No. 1, $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₽ 280 lb. Sales, 150 bbls. at $2 10 ₽ 280 lb....Tar has been very quiet at $2@$2 25 ₽ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₽ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firmer, with a good demand noted, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close strong at 39c. ₽ gallon. Sales, 160 bbls. at 39c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in very moderate request, and quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c. in bulk, and 11⅜c.@11½c. in shipping order....Refined has been in rather slack demand; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c.; sales, 5,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate request, for early delivery, at about steady rates.... Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 for inspected, taken for shipment.... Prime Mess inactive; quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $19@$19 25 ₽ bbl....And for forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale at about previous figures....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 80@$22 90; April, $23@$23 05; May, $23 20@$23 25; June, $23 30@$23 40, and July at $23 35@$23 50 ₽ bbl....Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. April, at $23; 250 bbls., May, at $23 20....A moderate inquiry prevails for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 10⅜c.@10⅝c....Western Hogs at 10c.@10¼c....Cut-meats have been rather more sought after and quoted steadier. Sales of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part at 13¼c. for 11 lb. averages; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our range. ....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams, 14⅝c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 lb. averages, at 12c.@13¾c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13½c....Bacon has been inactive but held firmly....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 13c.; Western Long Clear, 12½c.@12⅝c.; do. Short Clear, 13c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¾c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12⅛c.; Short Rib at 11¾c....No sales of moment were reported....A livelier movement has been reported for Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, in part for shipment, at rather stronger prices.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 800 tcs. prime at $13 65@$13 67½, (of which amount 500 tcs. were for shipment;) 500 tcs. old do., for refining, at $13 62½, and 189 tcs. off grade at 12¾c.@13⅛c. And of Kettle, (recently,) 900 tcs. at 14c....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active and prices have been without important alteration....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 65@$13 67½; April, $13 70@$13 72½; May, $13 87½; June, $14, and July, $14 07½@$14 10.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 750 tcs., March option, at $13 65@$13 67½; 2,000 tcs., April, at $13 70@$13 72½; 3,000 tcs., May, at $13 85@$13 87½; 500 tcs., June, at $14; 250 tcs., July, at $14 07½, and (last evening) 250 tcs., August and 250 tcs., September, at $14 12½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in good demand at firmer prices; quoted at $13 62½. Sales, 175 tcs. at $13 62½....Refined Lard has been in more request; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and for the West Indies at 13c.@13¼c. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; 125 tcs. for the West Indies and 400 tcs. for South America on private terms....Beef has been in fair request and firm in price....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ₽ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been lightly dealt in, but quoted strong as to price at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do....Butter and Cheese quoted quite firm, with the better qualities in moderately active demand, within the previous range....Fresh Eggs have been offered freely and quoted easier in price, on a limited inquiry; quoted at from 14½c.@17½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 15c.@16c....Tallow has been in rather more active demand and quoted steady, with sales reported of 105,000 lb. very good to strictly prime at 9c.@9⅛c.... Stearine has been in less urgent request, with choice Western, in tcs., scarce and quoted at 14⅛c.@14½c.; do., for April delivery, at 14¾c.; choice City at 14½c. Sales, 200 tcs. Western off grade at 12c.@14c....And of Grease, 76 tcs. sold at 8½c.@11½c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way at steady rates, with fair to choice Carolina quoted steady at $6 25@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 50@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 37½c. currency, and $2 45@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₽ 100 lb.

SPICES—Have been attracting rather more attention, with Mace quoted in a jobbing way at $1@$1 08; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1 05, as to size; Cassia, 22c.@23c.; Cloves, 40c.@41c.; full lots, 33c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 13½c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.@23½c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8c.@10¼c., gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at unchanged rates; sales to-day, 700 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; and (recently but not before reported) 800 hhds. refining Cuba at current rates. ....The receipts here since March 1 have been 17,889 hhds., 8,060 bxs., 50,900 bags, (and 355 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 7,441 hhds., 3,220 bxs., 1,268 bags, (and 486 hhds. Melado.)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 26,232 hhds., 11,204 bxs., and 105,111 bags, (and 1,606 hhds. Melado,) against 28,361 hhds., 34,368 bxs., and 108,663 bags, March 11, 1875. ....We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8c.@8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7⅛c.; Melado, 4½c.@5¾c....Refined Sugars have been in good demand at full rates, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10⅜c., Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c., Cut Loaf at 11c.@11⅛c., A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and quoted weak in price, with sales of 1,100 half chests Green, and 900 half chests Japan, on private terms. And by auction, 643 half chests choice Moyune Green at 16c.@61c.; 465 half chests uncolored Japan at 29½c.@38½c.; 399 half chest Formosa Oolong at 37c.@44c., and 163 half chests choice Congou at 28½c.@31½c. ₽ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been held firmly, but has been quiet at $1 50@$1 60, gold, for Arctic, the latter an extreme.

WHISKY—Dull, with sales reported of only 50 bbls. at $1 09 ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business to-day was the increased call for berth room for Grain, in part for the Continent, at steady rates; apart from which berth freights were comparatively slow; and in the chartering line a very light movement was reported at about latter figure. Tonnage for Grain in most request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₽ 60 lb. 1,600 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 200 pks. Bacon and 300 pks. Seed at 30s. ₽ ton; also a British bark, 803 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Walnut, reported at £1,375, (with privilege of Refined Oil at equivalent rates, option of Bristol or the Continent, direct.).... For London, by sail, 500 pks. Machinery and 2,700 Staves, (of recent shipment,) on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₽ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 589 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; and an Italian bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, about 55,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms; quoted at 3½d.@4d. ₽ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 5,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 1,200 pks. Provisions, mainly Lard, at $1 75 reichsmarks; 119 pks. do., (through freight,) at 2 do., and (of recent shipment,) 1,400 bags Coffee, 1,500 pks. Seed, and 350 pks. Honey at current rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ₽ bushel....For Lisbon, a brig, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, (in ship's bags,) from Philadelphia, at 18s. ₽ quarter....For Bristol, Rhode Island, a schooner, 322 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia, at $1 40 ₽ ton....Coastwise Ice trade moderately active; Lumber and Coal trades dull at about late rates.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 646 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,344 head, or 432 cars, of which 270 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 436 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 2 cars, and 508 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, and no transactions since our last report, except a few peddled out to city butchers; 12 cars of the fresh receipts were salable stock; there were no buyers in market; the balance were through consignments and shipped East. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week, and 15,600 head for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; there were 3 cars on sale, which will probably be shipped East in first hands to-morrow. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,300 head, against 18,400 head for the same time last week, and 3,000 head for the same week last year; no market to-day; [illegible]. We quote to-day: Yorkers, fair to best, $8@$8 25; light stock, $7 60@$7 75; heavy Hogs, $8 30@$8 75 for medium selected.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Cattle active, and higher by 15c.@25c. for Butchers' and common shipping; receipts, 3,500 head; sales of Shipping Steers at $4 [illegible]; Butchers' at $3@$4; Stockers' at $3 50@$4; good Steers at $4 30@$4 85; choice at $5@$5 25; [illegible] at $6; shipments, 2,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; sales of light at $7 90@$8 10; medium at $8@$8 30; New-England at $8 35@$8 75; Philadelphias at $9@$10, very few sold; [illegible] shipments, 3,000 head. [illegible] receipts, 2,000 head; sales of common to choice at $4 50@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Mixed, 97⅞c., spot; 98¼c., April; $1 02⅞, May; No. 3 do., 82½c.@83½c.; rejected, 71c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 43¾c.@43⅞c., spot; 43⅞c. asked, April; 47⅛c. bid, May. Oats moderately active and unchanged. Barley—[illegible] 57½c.@58c., spot; 56½c. [illegible]. Rye—Holders firm at outside quotations; quoted at 63½c.@64c. Dressed Hogs quiet, but firm; [illegible]. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $22 15@$22 20, spot; $22 27½@$22 30, April; $22 [illegible], May. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $13 17½, spot; $13 37½@$13 40, April; [illegible] May. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible]; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 790 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat was unchanged. Corn, ¼c. lower. Oats dull. Pork firmer at $22 27½, April; $22 57½, May. Lard firmer at $13 35, April; $13 52½, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Flour steady; fair demand for Medium Fall Extras at $4 25@$5 75. Wheat unsettled; little doing; No. 2 Fall, $1 [illegible]; No. 3 do., $1 [illegible] cash; Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 33¾c.@34c., cash; 40½c.@40¾c., April. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33¾c. bid, cash; 33c. bid, 36c. [illegible]. Barley unchanged. Rye dull at 61c. bid, 63c. asked. [illegible] Dry-salted Meats dull; [illegible] at 8½c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard nominal. Whisky firmer at $1 05@$1 05½. Hogs less active; light to heavy shipping, $7 [illegible]; [illegible] $8@$8 25; Philadelphias, $8 50@$8 75. Cattle quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Hogs, 2,000 head; Cattle, 1,500 head.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; [illegible] sales of 2 cars White Michigan at $1 [illegible]; 2 cars No. 2 Mixed at 55c.; 1 car choice Western at 40c. Rye inactive. Barley dull, sales, 1,200 bushels [illegible] on private terms. Pork quiet at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominal.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; Hard do., $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 01⅜, cash; $1 03¾, April; $1 07½, May; No. 3 do., 87¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats a shade higher; No. 2 fresh, 31⅝c.@32c., [illegible]; May, 35c.@35½c. Barley quiet at 72c. spot; 74c. March; 77c. April; March, 77c.; No. 3 do., 45c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 68c. Provisions inactive; Mess Pork, $22 50. Dressed Hogs, $8 25. [illegible] Lard, 13c.@14c. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 25@$8 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 80c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork, $23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Lard, sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. [illegible] 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky steady at $1 05 asked. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 13c.@13½c.

OSWEGO, March 9.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 65c.@66c. for Western. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Canada held at $1, No. 1 Bay at $1 05. Corn-meal $1 [illegible] for Bolted and $25 for Unbolted. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $20@$22.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Pork firmer; jobbing at $24@$24 50. Hams—Sugar-cured, firm; choice scarce at 14⅝c.@15¼c. [illegible] Sterling, $5 57@$5 57½. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 57@$5 57½. Market for other articles unchanged. Gold, $1 14⅝.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 333 bales; exports coastwise, 143 bales; sales, 2,002 bales; stock, 63,411 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Cotton quiet, lower to sell; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 803 bales; gross, 1,010 bales; sales, 802 bales; stock, 42,158 bales.

PROVIDENCE, March 9.—Printing Cloths dull and weak; best 64x64s are offered at 4⅞c., 30 days. Sales of Standard and extra goods reported at 3⅛c., cash.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 9.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35c. Resin firm at $1 42½@$1 45 for Strained. Tar irregular at $1 65@$1 70.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3⅝ ₽ cent., which is ⅜ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105⅞.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £264,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅜ ₽ cent., is now 41⅝ ₽ cent. Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—United States bonds, new 5s, 101¾.

PARIS, March 9.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for short sight. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 27,708,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 11,200 bales, all American. Cotton to arrive quiet, [illegible] at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6[illegible]d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6[illegible]d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6[illegible]d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6¼d.

9 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive quiet and 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail) at 6 7-32d.; sales of the same, [illegible] at 6¼d.

LONDON, March 9—6 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-cake, £10 10s. ₽ ton; linseed oil, 23s.@23s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 9.—Petroleum, 29⅛f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, March 9.—Spanish Gold, 212⅛@212¼. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 12½@12 discount; [illegible].

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

2:30.—A BAY HORSE, 15½ FULL; VERY extra good style and appearance; eight years old; better to pole or single; [illegible] never trained; [illegible] driving; sound, kind. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 5,151.

TO LET.—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38th st., in thorough good order; rooms for coachman and family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 234 South st.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
THE KOHN COLLECTION
IS NOW OPEN for private sale
at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY WANTS TO BUY SOME FINE household furniture from respectable parties; no reasonable figures. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box No. 4,943.

FOR SALE.—A SELECT STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS cabinet furniture for sale cheap [illegible] business. No. 138 9th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; [illegible] mental work of all kinds [illegible] for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MIGNON—(English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Maas.
Matinée at 2:30—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ROSEMI SHELL—Variety—Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Miss Jennie Hughes.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Union League Club has spoken with equal opportuneness and energy on certain questions which are at present engaging the minds of Republicans throughout the State. At last night's meeting resolutions were passed unanimously to the following effect: The welfare of the party demands a searching investigation into every branch of the public service; party management by Federal office-holders in this City and elsewhere has become an intolerable grievance; the coming State Convention must be representative in fact as well as in name; the attempt to send a pledged delegation to Cincinnati is an outrage as well as a blunder; and the Republican candidate for President must be recognized as a Reformer as well as a Republican. The honest and intelligent mass of Republican voters who have viewed with some little dismay the prospect of the party "machine" being made to grind out results in which neither their wishes nor their convictions were respected, will read these resolutions with a feeling of hearty relief. Coming from the quarter which they do, they ought at least to co-operate with other cogent reasons in causing a revision of any cut and dried programme which is inconsistent with their spirit and purpose.

Whatever may have been the motives which induced Senator GORDON to introduce his resolution calling for a radical reform in the system of partisan appointment in the Internal Revenue service, Republican Senators would have done their party some service by discussing the principle of the resolution simply on its merits. On this occasion Senator MORTON might have denied himself the sweet satisfaction of retorting in reply to the Georgia orator's reference to the Whisky frauds, "You're another." Due regard to the good name of the party, not to mention his own Presidential aspirations, should have prevented him from using an argument like this against the proposal to enable excise officers to retain their places on good behavior:

> "The civil service reform proposed by the Senator from Georgia was very sweeping. Why did he not bring in a bill to have it extend to all the departments of the Government, if the life tenure was such a good thing? In other words, why not come out in favor of a monarchy instead of a republic? There was where the whole proposition ended."

If Senator MORTON imagines that the coming Presidential campaign is to be fought out on so low a plane of principle and intelligence as that argument indicates, he is likely to find himself grievously mistaken.

As the reports come in of the results of the town elections throughout the State, the large percentage of Republican gains becomes more apparent. According to the table of the Albany *Evening Journal* the Republicans have gained seventy-one Supervisors in the elections for these officers, while the Democrats have gained but eleven. Our own calculation shows that the party has done even better than this, for as we understand the matter, there has been a gain of five Supervisors in Cayuga County instead of two, as stated by the *Journal.* That would make a net Republican gain in the town elections so far held throughout the State of sixty-three members of the County Boards. A number of these elections have still to be held, and their net result when complete will afford a very instructive insight into the relative position of parties throughout the State.

The attention of State legislators should be given to the proceedings in the case of the officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, before Judge WESTBROOK yesterday. They will find it an instructive example of the careless and unthinking way in which bills affecting the most important public interests are suffered to become laws. Under the act of 1857, a bank officer who swore to a false statement was liable to all the pains and penalties of perjury. In the general Savings Bank law of last year this salutary provision was repealed, apparently unintentionally. The consequence is that Messrs. GREEN, DARLING, and CARMAN, formerly officers of the insolvent Third Avenue Bank go scot free, though it was shown in the examination before Justice DUFFY that they had been guilty of acts which looked exceedingly like downright swindling, and were the direct cause of the ruin of the bank, and of many of the unfortunate depositors. To cover up these transactions they elaborated a series of false statements, and made oath that they were correct; but owing to a piece of blundering legislation they now snap their fingers at the law and defy justice.

The Italian expedition for the exploration of Central Africa has sailed for Aden with the intention of thoroughly exploring the region lying between the White Nile and the east coast, south of Abyssinia. The Italian name is honorably associated with African exploration. MIANI, who recently died in the Nyam-Nyam country, was the first European who ascended the Nile above Gondokoro, and the Marquis ANTENORI, who commands the present expedition, made some years since a very creditable exploration of the Valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. He will doubtless reach GORDON'S outposts in the course of the next year, and will thus complete our knowledge of the whole region north of the equator and east of the Nile. The recent report that GORDON is on his way to Alexandria and that the Egyptian garrisons on the White Nile are to be withdrawn is unworthy of credit. The last authentic news from GORDON was contained in a letter from Col. LONG, which appeared in THE TIMES; and at the date of that letter GORDON had evidently thoroughly established the Egyptian rule in the Soudan, and had in every way achieved a brilliant success.

We regret that we cannot convince the *Nation* and the *Evening Post* that the exchange value of a pound of standard silver, in the shape of subsidiary coin, is not now greater than that of the same weight of metal as it comes from the melting-pot. Since, however, they continue to assert, as matter of fact, that $100 in subsidiary coins are worth only about $96 in legal-tender notes, let them publish the name and address of some reputable dealer who will furnish the coins to our readers for greenbacks at that discount, or at any discount whatever. We can guarantee him a large custom.

Senator BOGY has revised his speech, and printed it in the *Congressional Record.* He is in favor of making silver coin a legal tender to the extent of a thousand dollars in a single payment. He neglects to state what weight of silver he would have put into the dollar, which is to him a matter of no consequence, provided the coin be light enough to be easily handled by "the debtor class." He is for having all the Customs paid in greenbacks. He is for reissuing the $10,000,000 of legal-tender notes which have been retired and canceled during the past year. He is for at least $800,000,000 of paper money. He is, of course, for the immediate repeal of the Resumption act. And yet, what is remarkable, he does not wish to be called an inflationist or a repudiator, but he professes to be "a resumptionist," and thinks if his ideas are acted on that "the day will not be distant when no man will give up a $20 greenback for a $20 gold coin." Not if BOGY is allowed to make the coin.

An abstract of the Report of the State Prison Committee, which will be presented to the Legislature to-day, will be found in another column. The examination made by the committee was necessarily brief, too brief to permit of anything but observation of the more obvious defects in the management of the prisons. These, however, are quite sufficient to account for their annually-increasing cost, and to show the necessity for a radical reorganization. Of the whole number of convicts in the three prisons, twenty-five per cent. are unemployed; those employed earn forty cents a day, while the cost of keeping them is forty-one cents and eight mills per day. In the Albany Penitentiary the cost of maintenance is twenty-nine cents. The report shows that contractors will not pay more, because there is so little control exercised over the prisoners that they cannot depend on getting work done to time; and for the same reason they refuse to extend their present contracts, though willing to do this if discipline should be enforced.

The committee appear to have cautiously refrained from recommending any specific method for the correction of the evils of the present system of management, and to have been content with merely suggesting the consideration of some very obviously needed improvements. But it would not be easy to find a more emphatic condemnation of the State Prison Inspector system than the exhibit which the report makes of its workings. As each Inspector is successively assigned to the charge of one prison for four months, it happens that one institution has the benefit in one year of three different administrations, each varying from the other, and together creating inconceivable confusion. There is no regularity, no unity of practice, no certainty of anything but constant change. What hope there can be for the prisons becoming self-sustaining under such a system may be imagined. The Legislature should afford the only relief in its power, and pass the pending constitutional amendment placing all the prisons under one head.

THE REFORM WHICH IS NEEDED.

The recent shameful disclosures at the national capital have scarcely shocked or distressed the country more than the conclusion now becoming general that the exposed criminal is likely to escape all punishment. We have very little patience to discuss the degree of responsibility which should attach to the Democratic or the Republican Parties for this state of things. The prompt and complete punishment of the corrupt ex-Secretary is not a matter of party policy, but is something demanded by the whole people as a vindication of the national morals, and if the guilty officer shall escape, it will be a disgrace to the country which both parties will be compelled to share. The spectacle now daily rehearsed in the House, of the leading Democrats and leading Republicans making or seeking to make "points" against each other in an affair that should unite them all is not edifying. It is calculated to give the impression that the politicians on both sides are more anxious about the New-Hampshire elections, and the greater ones that are to follow, than they are about the swift and certain administration of justice and the vindication of the national good name. This impression is already widely made, and it is awakening a sense of disgust among the great body of the honest and disinterested citizens, of which the politicians themselves appear to have a very imperfect realization. Perhaps if the national capital were in some great centre of population, instead of being built on the banks of the Potomac, and filled almost exclusively with office-holders and office-seekers, the course of affairs might be different. As it is, nothing is more certain than that the spirit in which the prominent men in Congress are inclined to treat BELKNAP and his offense is generally condemned as narrow, partisan, selfish, and insincere.

And this leads us to say what we have had only too many occasions to say before, since the enormous increase of our civil service caused by the war, that there are serious defects in our methods of government which can only be removed by a radical and systematic reform. The corruption in the War Department is a most conspicuous and unusual instance of the results of a tendency toward corruption which, nevertheless, exists in all departments, and in State and Municipal, as well as in the Federal Government. This tendency is not confined to either party, and is hardly less demoralizing in the party of the "outs" than among the "ins," whether they may happen to be respectively Democratic or Republican. It arises from the practice of making political office the reward of party service—a practice introduced when offices were few, and when ambition far more than greed was the stimulus to partisanship. Unless this practice can be restrained, and we can agree, as a people, upon some mode of removing from politics the enormous inducement to activity which it constantly holds out to the unscrupulous, we shall see the part taken by honest men in public affairs grow steadily less important, and finally we shall see a degree of inefficiency, confusion, and low morals in politics, which only a revolutionary movement can overcome. Both BELKNAP'S bribe-taking and the unseemly squabbles over the process of his impeachment or indictment would have been impossible, or nearly so, under a political system which responded readily to healthy public sentiment. But under a system where elections, the nominal expressions of public opinion, are largely controlled by the recipients of or applicants for patronage; where minor conventions are mainly composed of office-holders and their adherents, and larger conventions are "instructed" by minor ones, honest public sentiment has too little chance to make itself felt. President, Senators, and Representatives, in their respective spheres, are too apt to have more regard for the party machinery than for their own consciences, while they are out of sympathy with the public conscience. The whole system is artificial, and liable to continual debasement, because the essential element of success under it is not real service to the country, but mainly the skillful manipulation of political machinery.

We have no desire to underestimate the necessity of party government in a country like ours. It is practically inevitable. But there are various kinds of party government, and the one we have fallen upon of late years is among the worst, the most inefficient, and the most liable to abuse, because of its irresponsibility. When politicians can habitually feel that a great part of their success is due to their control of patronage, they are to that extent relieved from responsibility to public opinion. When a Senator of the United States, for instance, regards the control of a Custom-house, a dozen Internal Revenue offices, and a hundred Post Offices as the most essential prerequisites to the election of a State Legislature which will renew his term of office, he will be comparatively indifferent to the opinion of the general public as to his services. As a logical and very unfortunate converse to this proposition, the general public, feeling that it can do very little against the Senator's organized office-holders, becomes, in its turn, indifferent to his character and services. On a larger field, the President, controlling more, and more valuable, patronage than any one else, cannot easily resist the sense of independence of public judgment which arises from his control over a vast army of superserviceable appointees. And none are more quick to see or more eager to encourage this feeling than those who are dependent on what they often openly call the "bounty" of the appointing power.

There is only one method of removing this incalculably powerful element of mischief in our system, and that is essentially the one which the Civil Service Commission proposed four years ago, and which the politicians defeated. We must deprive the prominent party leaders of that large body of dependents whom they can now marshal with substantial disregard of public opinion. If we select our minor officials by a process of impartial competition, supplemented by a term of probationary service, and then make them safe in their positions so long as they are honest and capable, we shall have removed far the larger part of the influences which produce corruption and inefficiency in our Government. For then we shall have brought our representatives where they must consult public sentiment fairly or retire from public life. How soon such a reform shall become practicable we shall not pretend to say, but the shame and disgust excited by the recent exposures will have been almost compensated for if they turn the attention of the people to the real origin of our humiliation, and to its remedy.

THE ADVANTAGES OF USING COIN.

In his latest speech on finance, Senator SHERMAN refers incidentally to a question which is not yet practically before the country, but which must sooner or later come up. How far should the currency of the country consist of coin? Should we allow one dollar, or five dollar, or even ten dollar bills, or should we insist on a circulation of coins as the sole medium of payment in petty transactions? The points involved in these questions we believe to be of supreme importance. To the tolerance in the United States of paper of denominations of ten dollars, five dollars, and so on down to one dollar, we attribute the fact that our banks never have succeeded in maintaining specie payments and that the difficulties of every commercial crisis have been aggravated by dangerous agitations touching banks and bank-notes. As an example of a better state of things, we refer to Great Britain. In that country specie payments have never for a single hour been suspended since the Bank of England resumed in 1821, while for the last thirty years the difficulties which have from time to time beset commerce have been almost entirely free from the clamor of demagogues about the currency.

ADAM SMITH was of the opinion that the retail payments of the community should be made exclusively with coin. With unimportant exceptions, such is now the practice in England and Wales. France, and Germany. In England and Wales there are no bank-notes issued for a smaller sum than five pounds, or twenty-five dollars. In Germany, under the new law, the smallest bank-note permitted is for one hundred marks, or twenty-five dollars. In France, the Bank of France is steadily withdrawing its small notes, and on the 1st of July, 1875, of a total circulation of 2,500,000,000 francs, less than one-fifth consisted of notes below one hundred francs. The consequence is that the circulation of those countries consists largely of specie, and has a steadiness of value which we in the United States have never known.

The opinion of the great authorities on currency is almost unanimous against the use of small notes. Mr. JAMES WILSON is the only writer of any weight that we know of who has favored small notes, and even he would stop at one pound, not countenancing anything smaller. The distinguished statesmen and students of finance who were joined with him in opposition to the act of 1844, by which the issues of the Bank of England are made to vary in strict accordance with the bullion in its vaults—Lord ASHBURTON, Mr. TOOKE, Mr. NEWMARCH, and JOHN STUART MILL—were opposed to small notes. No project for the substitution of Bank of England notes for sovereigns has been able, since 1825, to command any strong support in or out of Parliament. In the great controversies touching the currency of England which have been conducted with such eminent ability for fifty years past, both sides have agreed on maintaining specie payments in all times and under all circumstances, and, as an indispensable requisite to their maintenance, they have advocated an ample reserve of coin and bullion.

It is evident to those who have given the least consideration to the subject of money that the stability of value which alone can justify the contracting of obligations payable at distant times in dollars, or pounds, or francs, must come from the permanence of demand and supply which, under proper monetary systems, distinguishes gold. If gold is not used for the mass of retail payments, such as the wages of laborers and the current payments for what they consume, it will pass out of the country. In a country where small notes monopolize the circulation, gold itself will, therefore, be in limited supply, and its value, when wanted, will be much higher than in times when every one is willing to accept a promise in place of the coin itself. Of this truth the history of this country, from the remotest times down to 1862, affords the most convincing evidence. In England, or France, or Germany, as soon as an upward movement of prices affects wages, more coin immediately becomes necessary for the every-day use of the population. This can only come from the reserves of the banks, and consequently they are obliged to use a wholesome restraint in order to provide for their own safety. With us, in the years preceding 1819, 1837, and 1857, the additional circulation was provided by the banks in the shape of small notes, and the rise of prices was permitted to continue, the result being very serious trouble when the downward turn at last took place. Since 1873, owing to a variety of reasons, the state of our commercial and credit relations with foreign nations has caused gold to be frequently in demand for exportation. Hence, the gold premium has been higher, or, in other words, the value of gold has been greater than it used to be. To be still more explicit, a given weight of gold will now exchange for much more of almost every transferable thing than it would have done six years ago. The same is true, but in a less degree, of most other countries; but it is strikingly so in the United States. It is one of the bad consequences of having little gold in the country, the bad effects of which we do not at all avoid by having a non-exportable paper currency.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

None of the proposed changes of the existing postal rates so nearly affects the people as that relating to what is known as third-class matter. At least, the popular interest in this is great; and it is safe to say that the change made by the obscure amendment of the last Congress aroused much and general indignation. Third-class mail matter includes "transient" newspapers, magazines and periodicals, books and merchandise. The postage on these was formerly at the rate of one cent for each two ounces; that rate was doubled when Congress, in passing a voluminous and intricate appropriation bill, in 1875, inserted the words "one ounce" where "two ounces" had stood before. This raised the postage on a single copy of any large New-York newspaper like THE TIMES, with its frequent supplement, from two cents to four cents, when sent from this City to any post office outside of it, otherwise than to a regular subscriber. Similarly, it increased the postage on each copy of the leading magazines to seven, eight, or nine cents, according to weight, when sent under like circumstances. And when this rate was applied to books and merchandise, it amounted to a tariff equal to that of the express companies, except for long distances. The immediate effect of this change of rate was an outcry all over the country; and the next result was a very large decrease in the receipts of the Post Office Department. People who had been in the practice of sending away their magazines and newspapers when they had been read, refused to do so when the Government asked them to pay a postage which was equal to the selling price of the newspaper or one-fourth of the cost of the magazine. The books and merchandise went into the express offices, except such as were intended for long distances, and the Government at once lost the comparatively inexpensive short service of carriage for these goods, but kept the more costly and unprofitable service for long distances. It refused to carry a book from New-York to Boston as cheaply as an express company would do it, but it carried it from New-York to Arizona for about one-tenth of an ordinary express rate.

In some quarters it has been strenuously denied that these changes were made in the interest of the express companies. It is not worth while now to go into that. If the amendment of 1875, doubling the rate of postage on third-class matter, was not intended to benefit the express companies, it was merely an enormous piece of stupidity. It cut off a large part of the postal revenue; it diminished receipts, and it kept for the Government the most notoriously unprofitable and burdensome portion of its service—that which carries books and parcels for long distances. Whether this was a trick or a blunder is not of so much consequence now that a new bill proposes to remedy the difficulty by a graduated postal tariff.

There is no change contemplated in the classification of mail matter in Senator HAMLIN'S bill. The old rates on third-class matter are restored; but these rates are to be increased in proportion to the distance traveled. For example, a package of merchandise or books weighing two ounces will be charged one cent for the first three hundred miles, and this rate will be increased until it has traveled fifteen hundred miles, at which point it will be charged three cents. After that it will be charged one cent for each additional one thousand miles, in addition to the postage already exacted. This is enforcing a tariff regulated on the principle adopted by the express companies. The same general rule is applied to transient newspapers and periodicals as to merchandise, except that the former are to pay one cent for each two ounces when sent less than one thousand miles, and double that rate when sent more than that distance. Taking New-York as a grand distributing centre, this amendment would leave more than half the continent under the operation of the old and particularly obnoxious regulation. Under this rule, a man might send a magazine to Boston for four cents, but he must pay eight cents if he sends it to Arizona, where it is undoubtedly much more needed than at the Hub.

There really is no possible objection to graduating the rates on mailable merchandise according to the distance traveled. Certainly, the same arguments which can be used in favor of cheap postage on books, newspapers, and magazines do not apply to merchandise packages. If the Government is to carry dry goods and groceries in the mails, these articles ought to pay in proportion to the distance over which they are carried. But it is unfair to put goods and printed matter in one category. In all civilized countries the postal service is maintained as a means of enlightenment. It is considered a system for the dissemination of knowledge. No intelligent statesman demands that such an institution as this shall be made self-sustaining; certainly not in a country like ours, with its vast area and many sparsely-populated districts. And if something must be done to relieve the mails, which are expensively overweighted in all thinly-settled regions, the merchandise carriage should be the first to be pruned. The timid compromise which has a sliding scale of rates for goods packages and a double rate for newspapers and magazines, is based on a misconception of the whole idea of the postal service. For many years the people of the Pacific States were obliged to pay ten cents on each "single" letter sent east of the Rocky Mountains, while the people of the States on this side of the chain were paying five cents for inter-State correspondence. When that law was changed, the principle which had sustained it was scouted as an antiquated absurdity. The bill now pending in the Senate proposes to restore it so far as it affects postage on transient printed matter.

It is evident that the introduction of merchandise into the mails has caused confusion in the minds of Congressmen, as well as in the mail-bags. But it should not be forgotten that Congressmen are responsible for the importation of goods packages into the postal problem. If it had not been for the invention of the frank for the distribution of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions from the agricultural curiosity-shop at Washington, we should probably have never heard of miscellaneous merchandise in the mails. Congressmen who sowed garden-seeds with a liberal hand among their voting constituents were ready to suggest that the voters should circulate young alligators, jewelry, and patent medicines in the same inexpensive fashion. Generally speaking, in considering any changes in Postal laws, three propositions should be kept steadily in view: First, the Post Office Department, while it should be economically managed, need not necessarily be a self-sustaining institution; second, printed matter and general merchandise belong to two wholly dissimilar classes of mailable material, the latter being really foreign to the mails; and third, postal rates should favor publishers, or originators of all printed matter, rather than any agents or middlemen.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

Those of our readers who take the trouble to look over the elaborate table which we published a few days since, showing the condition of the various savings banks of this State, must have found it an instructive statement. Theoretically, the $353,000,000 deposited in these banks is the savings of those who work for wages, and who lay by their earnings in small amounts, and practically this is true of far the greater part of the deposits. But it is not strictly so. Large deposits have grown of late years, and had become so numerous that the Legislature felt bound to restrain them by forbidding the banks to receive more than five thousand dollars on any one account. Nominally this prohibition is respected, but in reality it is evaded by the practice of opening several accounts under different forms for the same person. For instance, a depositor of $20,000 may divide up his deposit, and have it credited one-fourth to himself, and one-fourth to himself as Trustee for each of three children. The books of the bank would show the same amount of deposits, the number of accounts would be increased by three, and the limitation of the law would be apparently observed. In reality, however, it would be violated, and all the dangers and embarrassments to be apprehended from large accounts would be incurred.

The most natural inference from this state of things is that the law should be amended, and rendered more strict. But such an amendment would be very difficult to draw, and might easily do more harm than good. The fact is, and it cannot be too much considered by our Legislature, that the savings-bank system of the State of New-York has become a very complex and important one, and that any changes in the laws controlling it ought to be made with great circumspection. Not that changes are not desirable. They certainly are so, and in some directions they should be quite radical. But the system as it was originally devised has become so modified, and the interests it was at first intended to serve have become so involved with other and sometimes with conflicting interests, that any attempt to regulate the banks is attended with a good deal of risk. In theory, the savings banks are benevolent institutions, intended to afford a secure investment for small savings at as high a rate of interest as is consistent with absolute safety. The Trustees of these banks are allowed no compensation, directly or indirectly, except where they assume special duties requiring the performance of actual services and regular attendance at the bank. The administration of the banks is in the hands of paid employes, but these are supposed to act under the immediate and constant supervision of the Trustees. Obviously, under this construction of the law, the position of Trustee is one which it is not always easy to fill. The number of men who will be vigilant, laborious, and systematically critical and prudent in the management of a business from which they can in no way, directly or indirectly, acquire any advantage, is not relatively large in any community. It is greatly to the credit of the business men of the State that out of the 156 savings banks, with resources of some $353,000,000, so very few have shown any signs of weakness during the protracted season of business depression.

Still it must be remembered that while savings banks offer no apparent means of profit to those having charge of them, they afford opportunities of considerable advantage to managers who are unscrupulous enough to evade the safeguards erected by the law. Every bank accumulates more or less deposits, on which it is easy enough to pay moderate interest for a while, so long as there is a reasonably uninterrupted feeling of confidence. Meanwhile the money is liable to be the prey of Trustees—if unhappily such are on the board—who are dishonest.

And apart from any direct or even intentional evasion of the law, there are numerous ways in which the self-interest of Trustees is appealed to. There are always numerous applications, in prosperous times, for loans from personal friends, or business associates, or acquaintances, and it is not impossible to find means of making such loans advantageous to those who control the granting of them as well as to those who seek them. Loans on mortgages, too, are only too easily manipulated in such a way as to influence investments in real estate in which Trustees may be interested. Other investments are constantly occurring, within the letter of the law, in which Trustees may find more or less advantage. That these things have been found true during the last ten years is shown by the comparatively rapid increase of savings banks, only recently checked.

This increase was not due to excessive benevolent zeal on the part of the originators of new banks to furnish safe investment for the earnings of mechanics and servant-girls. It was caused almost exclusively by a desire to get control of money for purposes of speculation. And the same spirit that induced this excess of schemes for new banks crept, to some extent, into the management of older ones, so that now these banks have become, in many cases, quite different from what they originally were intended to be.

Many of the difficulties which surround the efficient and safe management of our savings banks were recognized in the general law now in force, and that law bids fair to remove a considerable proportion of them. On the whole, it is perhaps as well to give it a longer trial before seriously modifying it. We notice a proposition to make Trustees financially liable for all losses to depositors. Such a provision would defeat itself. It would simply prevent all responsible business men of experience and probity from becoming or remaining Trustees, for no man would care to assume a gratuitous trust at the risk of losing his whole fortune by the mistakes of his associates, or even by his own errors. So long as the law forbids savings banks Trustees from making any profit it will be useless to try to hold them to pecuniary responsibility. Under such a law only those would accept the office who expected to make money out of it, without regard to law, and who would easily evade any lien on their own property.

THE ECLIPSE.

There was an eclipse of the moon last night. The event was carefully announced in most of the newspapers by the astronomers who had the matter in charge, and was awaited with much interest by a large number of persons. Much broken glass was collected by small boys, who did not accurately apprehend the difference between a solar and a lunar eclipse, and fancied that in order to witness either phenomenon pieces of glass and tips of noses must be carefully smoked. Many young persons of assorted sexes made appointments to witness the eclipse together from the back piazza, knowing that nothing is better adapted to calm the mind and fit it for the reception of affectionate sentiments than a prolonged lunar eclipse—provided, of course, a reserved eye is kept to the possible approach of an aggravating mother, who fancies that the air is dangerously chilly, or a coarse father, who mentions that he did intend to lock up the house for the night, but in the circumstances will, of course, wait a few moments longer. The *Tribune,* in the most unblushing manner, tried to turn the eclipse into an advertisement of its new building, by mentioning that the phenomenon would be visible in front of the *Tribune* office, and implying that it could be seen in no other locality. That position would certainly have the advantage of suggesting an eclipse of a somewhat different kind. In one way and another, enough was said and done by way of preparation for the eclipse to justify the expectation that it was to be a really imposing performance, fully worthy of the Centennial year.

If there are any astronomers whose sense of shame has not been blunted by long and habitual use of logarithms and spectroscopes, they must admit that last night's eclipse was one which ought never to have been presented with pompous preliminary announcements to an intelligent public. It is true that the moon and the earth's shadow were both visible, and no one denies that a mixture of these two ingredients constitutes an eclipse. But the enormous disproportion of moon and shadow made last night's eclipse as unsatisfactory as the lemonade furnished by the average "saloon-keeper." A pint of water and an eighth of a lemon may be called lemonade, and a large moon and a tenth of the earth's shadow may likewise be called an eclipse; but both are alike unsatisfactory to an honest and sincere mind. Not only was the eclipse wretched in quality but it was unusually brief in its duration. Scores of young people were disturbed by the parental announcement that the eclipse was over before they had fairly succeeded in arranging their Afghans and other instruments in order to take accurate observations of the phenomenon, and hundreds of small boys, who had anticipated the delight of "sitting up" until midnight, threw their smoked glass indignantly away and went mutinously to bed with their faith in astronomers permanently shaken.

It is time that astronomers should be firmly told that this sort of thing will never do. Of late such eclipses and occultations as they have deigned to set before us, have been almost without exception unworthy of serious attention. Their last solar eclipse was really beneath notice, and the recent occultation of the Pleiades, which was industriously advertised as a spectacle of great novelty and beauty, was such a failure that the press, as a rule, humanely forbore to comment upon it. There can be but little doubt that the exciting sport of hunting asteroids has become so popular among astronomers as to leave them little time for matters of more importance. Prof. PETERS and other crack marksmen with the telescope, think more of bagging a new asteroid and exhibiting its orbit as a trophy of their skill, than of supplying the patient public with the astronomical spectacles which were once so frequent and satisfactory. The fox-hunting clergyman, who preached old and flimsy sermons on Sunday, and gave the rest of the week to riding after the hounds, has now become almost obsolete, but the sporting astronomer seems to be emulous of his rather questionable fame. It is all very well for a young and healthy astronomer to amuse himself in leisure moments by lying in wait in his observatory for a harmless and timid asteroid, but when he permits himself to make this his chief occupation, and fancies that he can discharge his duties to the public by an occasional hurried and perfunctory eclipse, he makes a mistake which is inexcusable, and the sooner he recognizes the fact the better.

ALAS! POOR SCHENCK.

HOW THE TRIBUNE SPED THE DEPARTING MINISTER, AND HOW IT HAILS HIS RETURN—JAY GOULD'S DUMMY ON THE DIRECTOR OF THE EMMA MINE.

THE DEPARTURE.
From the Tribune of May 24, 1871.

It is safe to say, without entering into invidious comparisons, that among all the statesmen, British and American, who sat around the council board in the State Department, there was not one who, in clear and definite grasp of principles, in readiness and adroitness in adapting legal rules to known facts, in sterling common sense, and in that wide and intimate acquaintance with human nature which comes from a life of varied activity and experience, was the superior of the American Minister to England.

* * * *

The list of our Ministers to England presents one unbroken line of excellence and distinction, such as is presented by the diplomatic history of no other country on earth. No monarch has ever been represented at any court by a succession of names which would endure a comparison with those which this Republic has sent to London for a century to utter the message of the New World to the Old. * * *

A new element enters into this brilliant category with our new Minister. Thus far only the eminence and the culture of the East have been represented in these higher walks of diplomacy. But Gen. Schenck, while he is deficient in none of the minor morals of life, while he is equally at home in the field, the *salon,* and the forum, brings to his new work the breadth and freshness of perception, the directness and integrity of intellectual methods, which seem characteristic of the best class of Western men. The line of our envoys will not be tarnished by his name. We wish him a pleasant journey and a happy return, and, after the glory he has worthily won in a life of struggle, the blessedness which is promised to peacemakers.

THE RETURN—"WITH A FULL HAND."
From the Tribune of March 9, 1876.

His own land waits for him. Two continents are an hungered for him. Here contemplative Columbia wanders on the beach and asks the sad sea waves for tidings of her son; there the frantic Constable leans westward from the sea-girt isle watching the outward-going Abyssinia's track and shaking his vain and empty process of arrest toward the setting sun and the home of the free; between them, heaving gently on the bosom of old Ocean, our own Ambassador "straddles the blind" and draws three cards to a "pair of deuces" and a *mens conscia recti.* Could there be a more enchanting picture for the contemplation of the American patriot? Aside from the merely material consideration whether or not he is "sitting in good luck" and "holding good hands," the simple fact of his sitting there in the cabin of the Abyssinia, rocked as it were in the cradle of the deep, between two longing and out-reaching continents, perchance dealing himself a "straight flush" or "a jack high," "seeing the blind," or "calling" on "one little pair," "drawing" possibly to a "bob-tail flush," possibly to "three of a kind," but maintaining through it all a serene composure and modesty of demeanor worthy the author of the game, and backing his opinions with his purse like a free-born American citizen against "three kings" or a "queen full"—such a scene as this, we say, is enough to inspire us all with emotions of gratitude and pride. * * * There has been a lingering suspicion until now that the Great Republic had never been fully revenged. Other differences had been adjusted, but we may as well confess that till Schenck's re-embarkation for home we harbored a feeling of revenge. But now old scores are squared. We have "placed" the Emma Mine on the British public and taught the English people the game of draw poker. Ours is the proud satisfaction of having not only given to Great Britain the original rules of this noble game, but of having added thereto one more, and illustrated the play, that "our knave beats a queen."

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 9.—A special dispatch to the *Eagle* to-night states that all the ice in the Hudson north of here is on the move, except a slight gorge near Stuyvesant. The Norwich passed south to-day from Rondout, with barges in tow, and another steamer will leave Rondout to-morrow for the north. All the Upper Hudson steamers will probably commence running next week. A boat could push through to Albany to-morrow with but little difficulty. Navigation may be considered permanently opened for the season.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

A FEARLESS DECLARATION.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES AND CONVICTIONS —THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB DEMANDS A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION OF EVERY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE—A PROTEST AGAINST POLITICAL MACHINERY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held at the club-house last evening, and was largely attended, it being expected that some action of political importance would be taken in view of the recent developments in Washington, and of the coming campaign. Judge Emott, the President of the club, was in the chair, and in calling the meeting to order he referred to a report published in a morning paper to the effect that there had been a meeting at Delmonico's on the previous evening of gentlemen connected with the club who were dissatisfied and desirous of forming another club in opposition to or in rivalry of the Union League Club. He said that the report was incorrect, and that the meeting which was held at Delmonico's was simply for the purpose (so far as it related to the club) of drafting resolutions which were to be presented at the club meeting, and he denied that there was any lack of harmony in the club. He then offered the following resolutions, making a few remarks indorsing them. They were approved in short speeches by Messrs. Parke Godwin, Jackson S. Schultz, James C. Carter, and others, and were unanimously adopted.

The Union League Club claiming to represent, and believing that they truly express, the sentiments of the Republican voters of the City of New-York, declare as follows:

First—That in view of the recent and repeated exposures of corruption and fraud in the administration of public affairs, the welfare of the Republican Party, as well as of the country, demands a searching and thorough investigation of the condition and conduct of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished.

Second—That the exclusive management and control of the local affairs of the party in the State, and particularly in the City of New-York, by an organized machinery of office-holders, which suppresses and ignores the real voice of the voters of the party, is an intolerable grievance to which we refuse any longer to submit.

Third—That we demand that the independent and disinterested Republicans of the City and State shall be fairly represented in the selection of delegates about to be chosen to the State and National Conventions which are charged with the great duty of naming the candidates of the party for President and Vice President of the United States.

Fourth—That the purpose, which has been openly avowed and threatened to be put in practical operation, of sending to the National Convention at Cincinnati a delegation from the State of New-York made up at a State convention and pledged or committed beforehand to the support of particular candidates, is a gross violation of the first principles of republican institutions, and an outrage upon the rights and wishes of the great majority of the party. We insist that the representation of the State of New-York in that convention shall be committed to a delegation wholly unpacked and unpledged, who shall be untrammeled and free to choose from among all the candidates who may be brought before the convention, and unless this can be conceded to us we refuse to be bound by its action.

Fifth—That desiring, as we most earnestly do the success of the Republican Party in the next Presidential election, and believing that the best interests of the country require the election by that party of a President from its ranks, we desire, promptly and explicitly, to avow our conviction that such success is not possible unless the candidate of the Republican Party be a man who is not only identified with its great principles, and possessed by a proud appreciation of its past services, and who will be recognized by the common judgment of the country as fitted by ability and experience in public affairs for the responsibilities of his high office, but also a man who has had no connection direct or indirect with the errors and abuses which have brought reproach upon the fair name of the country and the party, who is above any suspicion of sympathy or association with those who have been guilty of those abuses, and whose name and career shall be in themselves a guarantee of a complete renovation of the public service, of a thorough purging of official abuses, and of an administration of the Government upon principles of honesty, economy, intelligence, and fidelity to public trusts. In our judgment, and we believe in that of all unbiased and reflecting men, the exigencies of the party as well as the country at this time demand a President who shall be deservedly recognized as a reformer as well as a Republican.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETINGS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE—SLENDER BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 9.—Both parties are busy to-night, but the Republicans have by far the advantage. Their meetings are: At Alstead, Hon. J. C. Burrows; Whitfield, Gen. A. E. King; Milford, Hon. James A. Garfield and Hon. W. P. Frye; Dover, Gov. E. F. Noyes; Portsmouth, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, and Gen. Walter Harriman; Lancaster, Hon. A. W. Tenney; Nashua, Hon. Eugene Hale; Colebrook, Hon. H. O. Pratt; London, Col. E. W. Andrews; New-Boston, Hon. Charles H. Burns; Hancock, O. C. Moore; Wilmot Flat, Hon. David Cross and Hon. Daniel Barnard. The Democrats are trying to vie with this activity, and have meetings as follows: Fisherville, Col. Frank H. Pierce; Newmarket, Hon. William M. Springer and Thomas M. Patterson; Claremont, Hon. Gilbert C. Walker and Hon. John K. Tarbox; Pittsfield, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter and Hon. John Hancock; Bristol, L. O. Brewster, and three or four others of smaller calibre at as many different points. So far as reports have been received the meetings of both parties were well attended, but those of the Republicans showed most heart, and every one gave earnest promise of that decisive victory which is confidently expected on Tuesday. Marcy is reported to have said to-day that he had no hope of being elected, but that the Legislature will be Democratic, because he believes his party will have the fourteen representatives from Laconia, Farmington, Rochester, and Wolfboro. Of these towns the last was equally divided between the two parties. Farmington did not elect, and the other two sent nine Republicans. There is little or no chance that these towns will do any worse this year; so it will be seen that the Democrats are clinging to their last hopes of supremacy in the Legislature by a very slender thread.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

AUBURN, March 9.—The Common Council this evening declared the vote a tie between A. L. Lisson, Republican, and J. D. Zeller, Democrat, candidates for the office of Police Justice. The Mayor, Hon. J. M. Pomeroy, Republican, has 113 majority, and the Democratic Assessor has 385 majority. A new election for Police Justice will be ordered.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—The failure of Senator Pinchback to obtain his seat creates a stir in Republican circles here. State Senator J. T. Allain (colored) is moving for appointment to the vacant Senatorship. Prominent Republicans state that Gov. Kellogg will not appoint a Senator in place of Pinchback.

UTAH DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 9.—James B. McKean and George A. Black were to-day elected as delegates from Utah to the Cincinnati Republican Convention.

GEN. WOODFORD GOING TO CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. Woodford, of New-York, leaves here to-morrow, intending to go to Connecticut Monday to speak in the political canvass. His first appointment will be at New-Haven. Gen. Woodford's speeches in Ohio were equally important with the efforts of Carl Schurz, and Gov. Hayes himself in saving the State for Republicanism. His theme in Connecticut will be "Honest money, honest measures, and honest men."

THE COLORED MEN OF OHIO—DELEGATES TO THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION—DEVOTION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—A number of representative Ohio colored men met here to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to be held in Nashville. Six delegates were chosen. An address to the colored people of the State was adopted, declaring that the civil and political interests of all citizens of the United States are identical, without regard to color, and if all those whose business it is to interpret and execute the laws of the country would respect their oaths of office, the rights of all citizens would be equally conserved, and that colored men cannot afford to make themselves, or permit others to make them a separate element in politics. The address also indorses the Republican Party, declaring that it has proved itself the party of liberty and the friend of the colored man; that while the Republican Party has been plundered by thieves, it has had the integrity to expose and bring to justice those who have been found guilty of malfeasance in office. It also deprecates the remarks of some of the leading Republican journals of Mississippi on the disorders prevalent in the South, wherein it is claimed that the ignorance of the colored voters has brought about this result: also deprecating the position of the Administration relative to the late election in that State, as tending to restore to political power the conservative element; also, condemning the United States Senate for refusing to admit Mr. Pinchback to a seat in that body, but declares that even this has not shaken the faith of the colored men in the Republican party.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The National Resident Democratic Committee have completed their organization, and established head-quarters at No. 1,324 F street, near the Ebbitt House. The committee is made up as follows: Senate—Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; Hon. W. P. Whyte, of Maryland; Hon. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia. House of Representatives—Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Pensylvania; C. W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Hon. A. S. Hewitt, of New-York; Hon. W. M. Robbins, of North Carolina; Hon. M. Sayler, of Ohio. District Columbia—Mr. W. W. Corcoran, Mr. James E. Harvey, Mr. Charles Mason.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Republican State Central Committee has decided to issue a call for a State Convention April 26, to elect delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

A GREENBACK CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT PAPER MONEY PARTY—A REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT ASKED FOR—A STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

MERIDEN, March 9.—At the Greenback Convention to-day the following platform and ticket were adopted:

The friends of an honest administration of the Government, and of a practical, just, and immediate reform in our currency, in convention assembled

Resolve, First—As the intelligent union of labor and capital is the only legitimate source of individual or national wealth, the Government should foster industry and carefully guard the rights of producers, and it should set an example of wise economy, discourage all forms of monopoly, and enact laws for the benefit of the whole people.

Second—The act fixing an arbitrary time for the resumption of specie payments, by creating distrust of the future, has paralyzed enterprise, thrown the producers of wealth out of employment, and has thus postponed the day when it shall become possible to maintain our paper money at par with coin without creating widespread bankruptcy. We therefore ask for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and demand that all similar trifling with the interests of the nation for political purposes be branded as a crime against humanity.

Third—The Government should not dishonor its own promises as it now does. In the language of Thaddeus Stevens, "The greenbacks were discredited before they were issued." We demand that the national notes should be made a full legal tender for all public dues, and for the purchase of Government bonds at par with gold coin.

Fourth—The issue of money and the regulation of the value thereof is a matter of national concern; it is a prerogative of sovereignty which should not be delegated either directly or indirectly to corporations; the national bank notes should be gradually retired from circulation, and the General Government should have nothing whatever to do with banking; it should merely coin and issue the national money; banks of discount and deposit should be entirely free, but no paper money should be allowed in circulation except that issued by the United States.

Fifth—As all the national currency is a part of the nation's debt, the Government should at all times be ready to exchange its interest-bearing bonds for its non-interest-bearing notes; the legal tenders should therefore be exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest, but sufficiently high to maintain them at par with gold coin; when the currency becomes in excess, the surplus would then flow into bonds, and whenever the currency becomes too scarce bonds would be converted into currency, thus making the supply always equal, but never to exceed the legitimate demand.

Sixth—Our State Legislature should enact laws for the better protection of mechanics and laborers. All corporations holding charters under the laws of this State should be required to pay wages weekly, and mechanics and laborers should have a lien on the product of their labor in preference to any other creditors.

Seventh—The bill introduced by Senator Sherman and passed by the Senate on the 25th of February, imposing a thirty-year foreign gold debt on this country, we condemn, and demand that the Government look first to the people of the United States for loans upon our interconvertible bond-bearing debt at a low rate of interest, such a bond as would be likely to remain in this country.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Charles Atwater, of New-Haven; for Lieutenant Governor, Francis Gillette, of Hartford; for Secretary of State, Lucien V. Penny, of Winsted; for Treasurer, Loren F. Judd, of New-Britain; for Controller, John A. Peck, of Naugatuck.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency.

The official vote gives Gen. Francis Fessenden 517 majority for Mayor of Portland, Me., in a total of 5,958, not including three scattering votes.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee will meet in Boston on the 18th inst., to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* calls Proctor Knott weak and mean, and totally unfit to be at the head of the Law Committee of the House.

The Republicans of the Third District of Connecticut will hold a convention in Putnam on Tuesday next, to nominate a successor to the late Congressman Starkweather. The Democrats will hold their convention in Norwich on the same day.

One of the local papers says that "a very intelligent gentleman" in Richmond, Va., fears that two leading Democrats have, by their speeches in the national House of Representatives, driven off 500,000 voters in the North from the Democratic Party.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* asserts that a prominent lawyer of Salem, Mass., writing to a brother attorney of Memphis, says: "Ben Hill has hit our Radicals on the hip by bringing up the proceedings of the Hartford Convention. It will be wise to have that well aired."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* thinks it unfortunate that the Democratic National Convention is to be held in St. Louis, and says that it would be much better for the convention to assemble in Philadelphia, or even in Boston, in either of which cities the delegates would hear from outsiders much in the way of censure and criticism that would have a wholesome influence upon their action.

The Mississippi Republican State Convention to be held in Jackson on Thursday, March 30. The call says: "In the great Presidential campaign soon to open we cordially invite the co-operation of all Republican electors and all other persons, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are in favor of maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation or fraud."

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says that a gentleman of sterling probity, of the strictest veracity—one whom all the people of that State trust implicitly—writes to it from Washington these words: "Contradict with the utmost confidence all stories of fraud and deviltry in any of the departments save Belknap's. I have visited head-quarters all round, including the Committees of Investigation, and there is no evidence—not a particle—against Robeson, Chandler, Jewell, Fish, or Pierrepont. Those stories are bosh—weak inventions of an unscrupulous enemy."

THE PRISONS OF NEW-YORK.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION

ITS SCOPE AND RESULTS—REPORT OF THE STATE PRISON COMMITTEE—WHY THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF NEW-YORK ARE NOT SELF-SUSTAINING — INTERESTING STATISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

The statement recently made by Mr. George B. Sloan and other prominent Republicans, to the effect that the expenditures for the several prisons of this State during the past ten years have been $5,000,000 in excess of the receipts from earnings, has not only directed public attention to those institutions, but compelled scrutiny from the Legislature and plainly demonstrated the necessity for the adoption of some measure looking toward reform in prison administration. To this end and in the hope of securing adequate and thorough discipline in our penal institutions, and with a view to placing them upon a self-supporting basis, Mr. Sloan, on the 11th of January last, introduced a resolution authorizing the Assembly Committee on State Prisons to visit the institutions at Sing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn, and report upon their condition. Mr. Higgins and his colleagues of the committee, have performed their work faithfully, and their report will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow morning. After alluding to the resolution by which the committee was empowered to act, it states in substance that, in order to obtain information upon which to make suitable response to the instructions of the Assembly, the committee instituted a systematic inquiry into the general subject of State Prison management, and made personal inspection of the State Prisons. They visited the institutions at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton, and examined into their systems of management and the methods of employing and mantaining the convicts. These inquiries have been prosecuted without expense to the State, and as appears, from the report they have resulted in the collection of much valuable information. Among other things the paper states that not one of the penal institutions under the control of the State is self supporting. In various degrees they have each been a tax upon the people, and their financial management instead of improving is continually growing worse. During the past ten years, the period embraced in the resolution of inquiry an official statement of expenditures, earnings, and losses, shows that a deficiency of $4,992,207 19 has occurred which has been paid from the State Treasury. For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, the deficiency of prison revenues amounted to $545,549 67, as is shown by the following table:

Prisons.	Expenditures.	Earnings.	Losses.
Auburn	$208,719 35	$76,935 62	$131,783 73
Clinton	328,638 13	183,446 25	195,191 88
Sing Sing	341,826 20	158,596 64	183,229 56
Miscellaneous	35,344 50	....	35,344 50
Total	$914,528 18	$368,978 51	$545,549 67

In searching for the cause of the deficiency in the prison revenues a comparison of the earnings and expenses of maintaining convicts was instituted. The following table gives the figures, with the loss in each year of the past decade:

Years.	Earnings of Each Convict.	Expense of Each Convict.	Loss Upon Each Convict.
1866	$137 49	$184 48	$46 99
1867	141 25	174 36	33 11
1868	132 73	167 74	35 01
1869	135 57	178 67	43 10
1870	126 70	178 47	51 77
1871	129 80	172 42	42 62
1872	121 45	171 62	50 17
1873	121 48	166 83	45 35
1874	79 95	165 66	85 73
1875	53 69	152 92	99 23

It will be seen from this statement that during the past ten years there has been a decrease in the earnings of convicts from $137 49 to $53 69 for each convict. In the opinion of the committee this cannot be wholly due to the changed business condition of the country, but is rather to be attributed to bad and careless management.

EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED CONVICTS.

Closely allied to this branch of the subject, continues the report, are the methods of employment of convicts in regular pursuits of labor and production. The following table shows the occupation of prisoners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875:

Prisons.	Average Number of prisoners.	Number at work on contracts.	Number at work on State material.	Number at work on State labor.	Avr'ge No. of idle conv'ts.
Auburn	1,260	492	...	100	668
Sing Sing	1,616	560	336	570	150
Clinton	553	...	373	155	25
Total	3,429	1,052	709	825	843

These figures show that upward of twenty-five per cent. of the convicts in the State prisons were wholly idle during the past fiscal year, while the producers number 1,761 and the non-producers 1,668. The producers are those employed upon contract work and, for the State, whose labor brings a money return, the non-producers being those who are in idleness or who are employed by the State without bringing a money return. The average pay received for convicts employed upon contract work is forty cents per day, while the average expense of maintaining a convict is forty-one cents and eight mills a day; or, in other words, were the entire number of convicts in the prisons employed at contract work every day in the year there would still be a loss of one cent and eight mills a day upon each of them.

Upon this subject the report says the demand for convict labor is at low rates, and even at those rates it is sufficient for the employment of all the inmates of the prisons. The testimony of those best acquainted with this question is that the laxity in discipline in the several prisons renders convict labor unprofitable at higher rates than are now paid, and not desirable at all except in a restricted line of employment. In some instances brought to the notice of the committee the power of control of the prison authorities was exhausted in getting the convicts from their cells to the dining-hall and in safely returning them. Indeed, in one case "a strike" of convicts employed on contract work was for a time successfully maintained, and, continues the report, the system of management which permits such things is a reproach to the administration of our penal institutions. Were the discipline more thorough and efficient, the labor of the convicts would be more desirable and consequently more valuable. Notwithstanding the fact that the discipline at Auburn is better than at other places, one of the contractors there stated to the committee that he could and would employ one hundred more of the men if they were kept under control. But lack of discipline is not the only evil which exists. In the opinion of the committee, the cost of supporting the convicts is excessive. As stated above, the cost per day for each convict in the State Prison is forty-one cents and eight mills, while at the Albany Penitentiary the cost per day is only twenty-nine cents. The report significantly asks, "Why should not the State Prison convicts be maintained as cheaply as those confined in the Albany Penitentiary?"

Laxity in discipline, the non-employment of convicts, and the neglect of proper economy in the maintenance of criminals, are, in the opinion of the committee, the principal evils in the present system of managing State Prisons. They have caused, says the report, much of the deficiency in the prison revenues, and the means of relief from the heavy burden of taxation necessary to meet these deficiencies is only to be found in the eradication of the evils named. On the one hand the enforcement of thorough discipline will bring employment for an increased number of convicts and at better prices than are now received, and again, economy in the maintenance of convicts will go very far toward rendering the State Prisons self-supporting. Both these measures of reform should be carefully considered by the Legislature, and should be carried forward in harmony.

THE INSPECTORSHIP SYSTEM.

Regarding the present defective system of inspectorship the report says: The present plan of inspectorship is also subject to criticism. The legal requirement that the Inspectors should be assigned to the charge of the respective prisons, each for the period of four months in the year, which had its origin in the necessity for a check upon probable collusion and fraud, seemed to be commendable in theory, but it has not worked well in practice. It has broken in upon the regularity and system which should characterize prison management, it has introduced constant changes in administration and discipline, and too often each of the State Prisons has had several trials in the same year of contradictory theories and conflicting practices in management. Whatever measure of reform is agreed upon will be incomplete if it shall fail to correct the palpable evils growing out of this arrangement.

The question of fraud in State Prison management, continues the report, is one to which your committee have not been able in their brief visits of inspection to give that close attention and research which it requires. This branch of inquiry demands time, legal ability, and the fullest opportunity for searching investigation. It would be the duty of the commission which may be intrusted with the prosecution of this important inquiry to probe to the bottom all the financial transactions of the prison managers during the past ten years. Thoroughness in such an examination would certainly reach any frauds which may have been perpetrated. The report closes as follows: "In addition to the foregoing suggestions your committee submit these propositions: whether improvements may not be made in the purchasing of supplies for the prisons, whether some of the subordinate officers should not be appointed by the Controller, whether the illuminating gas for the several prisons may not be more economically produced if made on the premises, whether cloth boots and other articles of wear for the prisoners may not be manufactured by convict labor, whether any of the work on public buildings in progress of construction may not be profitably done by convicts, thus affording employment for idle prisoners; whether the marble quarries and lime works at Sing Sing may not be operated for the same purpose, and whether a wall to inclose the prison grounds at Sing Sing may not be constructed by the convicts in that prison with the material to be had in abundance near at hand."

The report will further recommend the passage of the Senate bill creating a State Prison Commission.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL—A MOTION TO RECOMMIT REFUSED—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED—A SHORT SESSION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

Another debate took place in the Senate today on the annual Appropriation bill. Senator Prince moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Finance to strike out from the section in regard to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York the clause providing that the salaries of the officers of the court shall not be paid until fees equal to the amount of such salaries shall have been paid into the State Treasury. Senator Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, had no unfriendly criticism to pass on the Court of Arbitration, but it was a local court, and as such the State at large should not be called on to pay its officers. Senator McCarthy was opposed to paying for the court out of the State Treasury, because the legislation necessary for its organization had been passed with the express understanding that the court should exist without cost to the State. Senator Woodin supported Mr. Prince's motion. The court was, he said, of benefit to the entire State, because it was to the interest of the State that the property of New-York should not be impaired by unnecessary and expensive litigation among her chief merchants when so great an evil could be so easily and so cheaply avoided. Mr. Jacobs made an attack on the Chamber of Commerce in general, and upon the supporters of Mr. Prince's motion to recommit in particular. The Senator from the First [Mr. Prince] and the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Mr. Woodin] owed, the speaker said, a debt of gratitude to the Chamber of Commerce, because that body had passed resolutions complimenting these gentlemen. That, however, was no reason, the Senator thought, why the wealthy gentlemen composing the Chamber of Commerce, who demanded this court, should be allowed to put their hands into the State Treasury and steal $13,000. After some further debate, in which Senators Cole, Starbuck, Harris, Bradley, Emerson, and Gerard took part, the motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 19 to 9. This action virtually abolishes the court, as the fees do not amount to more than five or six hundred dollars a year.

Senator Baaden introduced yesterday a bill in relation to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York, which provides as follows: Within ten days after the passage of this act the terms of office of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York shall cease, terminate, and expire. The Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the said Court of Special Sessions shall be appointed in the same manner as Police Court Clerks in said City are now appointed, and their term of office shall be five years. The same Senator introduced another bill amending the act to abridge the practice, pleadings, and proceedings of the courts of this State in several important particulars. Subdivision 3 of section 11 is amended as follows: In a final order affecting a substantial right, made in a special proceeding or upon a summary application in an action after judgment, and upon such appeal to review any intermediate order involving the merits and necessarily affecting the order appealed from. Another amendment provides that the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York shall also have power to review the judgments of the Justice Courts in that City. Senator Robertson introduced a bill to extend the time for making assessments in the City of New-York, which provides as follows: Any assessments made by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New-York, authorized by any law of this State, shall be as valid if made on or before the fourth Monday of March, in the year 1876, as if they had been made on or before the second Monday in January. A bill was introduced by Senator Baaden providing that the head, or chief officer of the Department of Parks in the City of New-York, shall hold office for four years, and until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed. It is also provided that the person in office as President of the Department of Public Parks, on the passage of this act shall hold office until the expiration of his present term of office. The bill abolishes the offices of the other Commissioners of Parks.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill to-day amending the law relative to Grand Jurors. Under the present law if a sufficient number of Grand Jurors have not been summoned the Sheriff can select at will enough to fill up the panel. The provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson require the panel of Grand Jurors to be made up from the petit jury. The object of the measure is to prevent the packing of Grand Juries. The bill enlarging the powers of the Canal Board was favoraby reported to-day from the Judiciary Committee.

In the Assembly this morning very little business of general importance was transacted. The New-York Park bill was postponed, and Mr. Bostwick and Rev. Mr. George were elected Regents of the University, as agreed upon in caucus last night. The bill prohibiting the employment of females in the sale of spirituous liquors was then taken up and discussed at length. After a great deal of unnecessary discussion it was progressed. The House then adjourned.

The Assembly Committee on Cities met this evening, and after a protracted discussion decided to report Mr. Peabody's bill reducing the salaries of New-York City officials. The bill was slightly amended, and in its present form provides that the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel shall each receive $9,000 a year. Ex-Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, is here with a proposition to move the seat of the State Government to New-York City. The Jacobs-Cavanagh case was again argued before the Senate Committee this evening. It will probably be decided in Mr. Jacob's favor next week. Police Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler is here looking after the interests of his department.

THE POWERS OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, March 9.—The bill enlarging the powers of the Canal Board, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, is amended. As it now stands any person examined by the board is to be allowed counsel if he desires. All examinations are to be open to the public, but at the examination of any particular witness all other witnesses may be excluded. Witnesses committed for contempt, as the bill was originally framed, could be held for an indefinite length of time, no provision having been made for their discharge. The Judiciary Committee have amended the bill so as to provide that in all cases of commitment for contempt the person committed, in case of inability to perform the act required or to endure the imprisonment, may be discharged from imprisonment by the court or Judge committing, on such terms as may be just.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

A Philharmonic matinée concert occurs at the Academy of Music, to-day.

Mr. Burbank reads at Steinway Hall, this evening.

The stay of the California Minstrels at the Twenty-third Street Opera-house terminates with the present week.

At the concert to be given in aid of the fund of the Women's Centennial Union at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas' orchestra will interpret Liszt's "Préludes" and Saint Saens' "Danse Macabre," with other selections, Señor White will play, and Mme. Pappenheim will sing.

"Mignon" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, Miss Kellogg personating the heroine of Ambroise Thomas' popular work. The largest audience of the season is expected.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—In the case of the Government against Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville, Penn., who was indicted in this city for removing spirits from the distillery without paying the tax, the jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment. The penalty is three years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. About seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to Thompson has been seized for violation of the revenue law.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A. C. Hesing, Jacob Rehm, and several of the distillers indicted by the last Grand Jury are attempting to make arrangements with the Government to plead guilty on some of the counts in the indictments against them. They have held numerous conferences with District Attorney Bangs, both yesterday and to-day, and rumors are prevalent that they have made propositions to give evidence valuable to the Government.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—J. R. Beals and W. A. Thomas, ex-officials in charge of distilleries seized in 1874, who are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government, to-day pleaded not guilty and were bailed in $5,000 each.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING AN ALLEGED FRAUD—BELKNAP RESOLUTIONS SET DOWN FOR TUESDAY NEXT—A GENERAL GAS LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

The rumor involving the reputation of one of the members of the State Senate assumed a more definite shape this morning. A dispatch sent from this place last evening designated Senator Silverthorn, of Warren, as the gentleman who had made a written offer of his services to defeat the Sheriff's Fee bill for a consideration. Senator Silverthorn was very indignant when he heard that such a charge had been put into print. This morning he arose to a question of privilege. He had read one of the paragraphs coupling his name with the scandal, and asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. He denounced the story, as far as it implicated him, as entirely false and unfounded. Senator Schultz, of Ocean, offered a resolution reciting the rumors that have been current for the last few days, and calling for a thorough and speedy investigation by the Judiciary Committee. Senator Abbett spoke warmly in favor of a prompt investigation. The resolution was adopted. The committee met in the afternoon, and were closeted till evening. They sat with closed doors, and the testimony taken cannot be stated.

The House opened business with a resolution from Mr. Hendrickson, (Democrat,) of Monmouth, denouncing Gen. Belknap and calling for reform in civil service. On motion of Mr. Griggs, of Passaic, it was laid over for further consideration until Tuesday next, by a vote of 32 to 19. The bills offered were: One by Mr. Rabe, setting aside the Soldiers' Children Home, just vacated, for use by the deaf and dumb, to be under the control of a board of nine Trustees to be appointed by the Governor and Senate; by Mr. Hutchison, giving to cities and towns the control of the turnpikes within their limits, and by Mr. Patterson, a general Gas law, applying the general law of corporations to gas companies. The specific features of the bill are that the capital stock shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars for each thousand inhabitants, one-half of which must have been subscribed and twenty per cent. paid before the company can organize. They are required to furnish gas of a high quality and to put in metres that will not confuse and deceive the consumer. In the Joint Conference Committee the Tax bill was ordered to be copied and presented. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

NEW-JERSEY'S EX-TREASURER.

THE TRIAL OF JOSEPHUS SOOY, JR., FOR EMBEZZLEMENT BROUGHT TO AN UNEXPECTED CONCLUSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

The trial of State Treasurer Josephus Sooy on a charge of having embezzled $47,000 of the State moneys during last Spring and Summer was brought to a speedier conclusion this afternoon in the Mercer County Oyer and Terminer, Chief Justice Beasley presiding, than had been expected. Controller A. L. Runyon and his assistant, Mr. E. J. Anderson, were recalled, and gave additional evidence concerning certain detailed accounts. Gen. Gershon Mott, who officiated as State Treasurer between the time of Mr. Sooy's flight and that of Wright's accession to the office, testified that he had demanded of Mr. Sooy the full amount due the State, but had not received it. The State at this point rested. Mr. J. L. N. Stratton, one of Sooy's counsel, opened the case on behalf of the defendant. He alluded feelingly to Sooy, whom he had known from childhood, and against whom there had been no breath of suspicion till the development of this unfortunate scandal. Mr. Stratton offered a receipt for $28,000 given to Mr. Sooy by Mr. B. Butler the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which counsel claimed had never been placed to Sooy's credit. The receipt was dated Sept. 8, 1874. The receipt stood alone, not connected with the transactions involved in the trial, and was anterior to the times specified in the indictment. On these grounds the court ruled the receipt out.

Charles M. Harker, the Cashier of the Union Bank of Mount Holly, was called. He gave a detailed statement of Sooy's transactions with the bank, and testified that on or about March 24, 1875, Sooy deposited a check in the Union Bank for $23,844 08 to the credit of the State. It was sent first to the Corn Exchange Bank, thence to the Clearing-house and was finally paid by the Western National Bank of that City. The Union Bank had paid to the State on account of Mr. Sooy, since the 1st of September, 1875, $46,897 34, no part of which was deposited by any other person than Mr. Sooy as Treasurer. The defense rested at this point. Ex-Senator John P. Stockton summed up for the defense; Attorney General Vanatta for the State. After a brief and pointed charge from the Chief Justice, the jurors retired to deliberate on their verdict.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

OBSERVATIONS IN THIS CITY—THE MOON PARTLY OBSCURED BY CLOUDS.

Such has been the progress of astronomical science of late years and the general diffusion of knowledge upon this subject that celestial phenomena which in former times excited the wonder of mankind at present attract very little attention. Eclipses of the sun or moon were regarded in ages of barbarism as the forerunners of some dire calamity upon the human race, because men were then ignorant of the causes which produced them. Now, however, the merest school boy knows that an eclipse of the sun is caused by the passage of the moon in her orbit between the earth and sun, thus intercepting the light of the sun and casting a shadow upon the earth; while, on the other hand, an eclipse of the moon occurs when the earth passes in the orbit in a direct line between the sun and the moon, and thus casts a shadow upon the moon. The astronomer has made his calculations for ages to come, and feels satisfied that occurrences will take place in strict accordance with his predictions. The eclipse of the moon which took place last night was no exception in this respect, although the night was so cloudy that it was only at intervals while the eclipse lasted that the moon was distinctly visible. About 9 P. M. Mr. D. C. Chapman, the assistant in Mr. Rutherford's observatory in this City, brought the moon within the field of the large and powerful telescope fixed in the observatory, with the intention of examining the sun's spectrum, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any change could be discovered in it after the rays had passed through the atmosphere of the earth. The sky was perfectly clear at the time, but soon afterward it became overcast and no observations were taken. In the early part of the evening several small telescopes were placed in position along the Bowery and Broadway for the purpose of giving those who were curious enough to remain up to witness the eclipse an opportunity of viewing it, but they were removed soon after when the owners discovered that the night was unfavorable. Mr. Chapman gave the following as the time at which the eclipse would be visible in this City last night: Entrance into the penumbra 1 minute and 29 seconds after 11 P. M.; entrance into the shadow 25 minutes 17 seconds after 12 M.; middle of eclipse 2 minutes 29 seconds after 1 A. M.; moon leaves shadow 25 minutes and 35 seconds after 2 A. M.; leaves penumbra 49 minutes 20 seconds after 3 A. M. The portion of the moon which was eclipsed was less than one-third or 3-58 digits.

OBITUARY.

GEN. F. E. FOSTER.

Gen. F. E. Foster, who died at Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, was a well-known journalist. He was born at Thomaston, Me., July 22, 1825, but during his boyhood his parents removed first to New-York City and afterward to Bloomfield, N. J. He entered Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., but on account of failing health he was unable to finish the course and went to live with his grandfather at West Chester, Penn. There he met Bayard Taylor, and together they spent some four years in the printing office of the *Record*, published by Henry S. Evans. Young Foster and Bayard Taylor subsequently established the Phœnixville *Pioneer*, but after two years Taylor left him. Soon Foster sold out at Phœnixville and went to Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained for a few years as the editor of the Fredonia *Press*. He was next known as the editor of the Panama *Express* at Panama, on the Isthmus; afterward as editor of the Aspinwall *Courier*, on the other side of the Isthmus, both of which papers he successfully established and continued for six years, when he was compelled to abandon that unhealthy climate and return to the North. For a number of years he labored in the editorial line at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and again at Wheeling, West Va. At the latter place he won the esteem and confidence of Gov. Pierpoint, who placed him at the head of his military staff. Gen. Foster was at different times identified with the Army of the Union. At the close of the war he was assigned to a prominent position in the Pension Office, which he held till his death. Indeed, it was his conscientious devotion and indefatigable labors that overtaxed his brain and brought on the disease several months ago which finally resulted fatally.

A COMPANY TO BE FEARED.

CHICAGO, March 9.—It has been ascertained, through affidavits of numerous persons in this city, that there is an organized company, which has its head-quarters in Buffalo, gotten up expressly for furnishing witnesses and professional jurymen in any part of the country, to run cases and give such testimony as is desired to bring about a certain end. It is said also that this association has its ramifications through Chicago, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and other cities, where there are regular agencies, and that there is a certain class of lawyers and private and public detectives connected with them. It is understood that this matter will be presented to the Grand Jury here to-day.

THE KIDNAPPING OF DON HOLGADO.

THE AFFAIR STILL SHROUDED IN MYSTERY —THE KIDNAPPED MAN NOT IN POSSESSION OF MUCH MONEY—ANXIETY AS TO HIS FATE.

Superintendent Walling stated yesterday morning that the $30,000 which, it was supposed, Don Holgado had in his possession at the time he was kidnapped, was represented by lottery tickets, and not by gold certificates, as alleged to the reporters on the previous night by Señor De Rafarte, the Spanish Vice Consul. It was also ascertained from the same source that Señor Moren, the young gentleman who accompanied Don Holgado on Wednesday, and witnessed the kidnapping, is not a nephew of the missing gentleman, but simply a friend who traveled with him from Havana. None of the friends of Don Holgado having called at Head-quarters yesterday forenoon to make inquiries as to the probable success of the detectives in tracing him, the Superintendent sent for Detective Slevin, Mr. Moren, and an interpreter at 1 P. M. and learned from Señor Moren that Don Holgado had dealings with a sugar merchant named J. Llera, of the firm of Delgado & Llera, No. 55 Cedar street, and had visited that place on Wednesday. The young man not knowing where the office was, the Superintendent directed Slevin to go to No. 55 Cedar street and learn all he could of the transactions of Don Holgado during his sojourn in this City. The detective proceeded as directed, and learned the following particulars from Mr. Llera, which had already been repeated to a TIMES reporter by that gentleman directly before the entrance of the party:

"A few days before the arrival of Don Holgado in this City, I received a letter from R. D. Perque & Co., cigar merchants in Havana, acquainting me with the fact that they had just shipped a case of cigars which they desired to be handed over to Don Jose Holgado, on his reaching New-York. The cigars duly came and were sent as usual to the Custom-house; on Feb. 24 Don Holgado called at my office with the letter of introduction from Perque & Co., and asked me if I could not sell the cigars for him here; I told him I had seen samples of the cigars, and from my examination became impressed with the belief that I could not dispose of them for the amount of the duty. About a week after he again called with two gentlemen, one of whom he introduced as a distant relative, and the other as a friend; he again solicited me to sell the cigars for him, saying that he required the money to pay the passage of his young relative to France, whither he intended to start on Saturday; he wanted even an advance on the cigars, but I repeated my former decision in reference to the matter. Yesterday (Wednesday) he again visited me and appeared desirous of selling me some tickets in the Havana lottery, but I did not purchase any, and that was the last I saw of him."

From this statement it is evident that the amount of ready money of which Don Holgado was possessed must have been very small. A TIMES reporter called at the Hotel Español to inquire into the facts of the alleged abduction. The young man who was present at the time of the arrest was sick in bed, owing to the shock which he received at the time. The hotel proprietor was very reticent. The opinion of the guests was that Mr. Holgado had not much money on his person, and his friends in the Hotel Español can give no solution of the mystery, and are very anxious about his fate.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

CAMBRIDGE AND DUBLIN UNIVERSITIES TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Commodore Ferguson, of the Schuylkill Navy, received to-day communications from the Cambridge University Boat Club and the Dublin University Rowing Club, in response to the invitation of the navy to participate in the international regatta this Summer. President Close, of the Cambridge University Club, says he has no doubt that one crew from Cambridge will accept, even though the University Boat Club itself does not. President Bush, of the Dublin University Club, states that Mr. Labat will row under the name and color of the club in the single-scull race. He adds that he has no doubt that the club will be represented by a four-oared crew at the regatta.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 10—1 A. M.—For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, and easterly to southerly winds, with slight changes in temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

ATTEMPT TO SELL A RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In accordance with the resolution of the first mortgage bondholders, adopted on the 29th of January last, the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was to-day offered for sale at auction at the Philadelphia Exchange. The bidding was started by one of the bondholders for $150,000, and was raised to $150,000. As there seemed to be no disposition to go over this, the sale was postponed until Thursday, March 28, when the road will be sold without limit.

THE TURF IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, March 9.—The Connecticut Stock-breeders' Association have voted to have a Spring meeting at Charter Oak Park, in this city, on June 20, 21, and 22. Alexander Harbison, Secretary of the association, was appointed a delegate to the meeting of the Septilateral Association, at Rochester, next Tuesday, to arrange for the Fall circuit.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood, poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the proceedings against Secretary Belknap; The Political Situation in New-Hampshire; Senator Sherman's speech against the repeal of the Resumption act; Mr. Bowen's reply to the charges of Plymouth Church; Editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India-rubbers, and the best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

If some Ingenious Chemist had long since invented a method of preparing MILK OF MAGNESIA, it would by this time have been the drug of the period.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

ASTEN—LINTHICUM.—On Wednesday, March 8, at the residence of W. O. Linthicum, the bride's brother, by Rev. G. B. Draper, D. D., WILLIAM B. ASTEN, of Harlem, to FANNY A., daughter of the late Thomas F. Linthicum, Esq., of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

BEHENNAH.—At St. Luke's Home, on Thursday, March 9, 1876, Miss LOUISA BEHENNAH, aged 66 years, 3 mouths, and 12 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 11, 1876, from the Church of the Beloved Disciple, corner 89th st. and Madison av., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

ECCLESS.—On Thursday, March 9, MARY ECCLESS, at her late residence, No. 40 Charlton st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDGERTON.—At the Sturtevant House, on Wednesday evening, March 8, 1876, after a short illness, MARSON EDGERTON, of this City, aged 59 years.

His remains will be taken to Pawlet, Vt., for interment.

FORBES.—On Wednesday morning, March 8, SARAH M., wife of Joseph Forbes.

The relatives and friends of the family, also companions of Hope Chapter, R. A. M., brothers of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, F. and A. M., and comrades of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, and other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held on Friday evening, March 10, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., Saturday morning.

GARRABRANT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 8, Mrs. RACHEL GARRABRANT, in her 74th year.

Relatives and friends, and those of Mrs. J. Hull Browning, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 256 (old number) 6th st., Jersey City, on Friday, March 10, at 11 A. M. Remains will be deposited in the family vault at Tenafly, N. J.

GRAHAM.—At Erie, Penn., on the 6th inst., after three days' illness, of pneumonia, Lieut. WALLACE GRAHAM, United States Navy, aged 32, son of John A. and Helen Buckman Graham, of this City.

KENT.—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mrs. ELLEN C., widow of the late Charles Kent.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 East 37th st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in the family vault under Cathedral.

LEUPP.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., March 7, MARY GRAFF, daughter of the late William and Margaret Leupp.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 10th inst., at 4 P. M., from Christ Church, New-Brunswick. Trains leave, via Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1:55 P. M.; return at 6:05 P. M.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, March 9, MARY M., daughter of the late Isaac Lee, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 50 South Oxford st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Saturday. Train leaves 42d st. at 9:10 A. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train in Tarrytown.

LITTLE.—On Tuesday, March 7, of broncho-pneumonia, ALANSON DYER, youngest son of John T. and Kate A. Little, aged 1 year and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 110 East 16th st.

MARSEILLES.—March 7, JOSEPH V. MARSEILLES, aged 35 years, late member Company I, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., (Eighty-third N. Y. Volunteers.)

Funeral from his late residence, No. 165 West 11th st., at 2 P. M., Friday. Friends of the family, also Hope Lodge F. and A. M.; Veteran Association, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.; Company I, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and his associates in New-York Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILNE.—At Yonkers, Thursday, March 9, at the residence of his parents, WALTER, son of John and Jane Milne, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Westminster Church, on Sunday, March 12, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 1 P. M. train from 30th st., New-York; return at 6:47 P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, March 8, RICHARD W. MOORE, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of Allen Street Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 231 Madison st., on Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

OTTO.—At Philadelphia, on 9th inst., JACOB A. OTTO, of this City, 62 years of age.

OWENS.—On Wednesday, March 8, OWEN C. OWENS, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 West 4th st., on Friday, March 10, at 1 P. M.

PECK.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, March 8, 1876, ISAAC PECK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich Station on the arrival of the 9:05 train from Grand Central Depot.

RAY.—At the Astor House, on March 8, of erysipelas, JOHN E. RAY, late of Circleville, Ohio.

Remains taken to Circleville for interment.

RITTER.—At Boston Highlands, Mass., March 5, Mrs. ELIZA A., relict of the late Washington Ritter, of Tremont, N. Y.

WILBUR.—On Thursday, March 9, at his residence, Brook-farm, New-Brunswick, N. J., JEREMIAH WILBUR in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—In Astoria, Long Island, Tuesday morning, March 8, HENRY WOOD, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
MOODY AND SANKEY
AT
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, Saturday and Sunday excepted, in Madison Avenue Hall.

SUBJECTS:
MONDAY, March 6—"Reports of the Lord's Work."
TUESDAY, March 7—"Christ our Rock."
WEDNESDAY, March 8—"Promises."
THURSDAY, March 9—"Thanksgiving."
FRIDAY, March 10—"Intemperance."
SATURDAY, March 11, and every Saturday thereafter, the noon meeting will be held in Association Hall, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall. TUESDAY, March 7—Lecture on the "Blood." Repeated in the evening. WEDNESDAY, March 8—Second lecture on "Blood." Repeated in the evening. THURSDAY, March 9—Lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening. FRIDAY, March 10—Second lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening.

Tickets required only for the afternoon meetings, and may be had on application at office, 4th av. and 26th st., Madison av. and 26th st., and at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th av. and 23d st.

EVERY NIGHT—Saturday excepted—services in Madison Avenue Hall at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING—Mr. SANKEY, assisted by a number of clergymen, will lead a praise meeting.

Mr. MOODY will meet the young converts and inquirers at Association Hall, corner 23d st. and 4th av., also at 8 o'clock.

The doors will be open one-half hour before each service.

WOMEN'S MEETING every day—Sunday excepted—from 1 to 1:45 P. M., in the Fourth Avenue Hall.

MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY in Fourth Avenue Hall at 9 o'clock.

No tickets required for any meetings except those specified.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st., or to SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

ART NOTICE AND SALE!
WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.
E. P. FOWLER, M. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

Now on Exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,

The entire collection of Oil and Water-color Paintings, Sketches, Studies, &c., comprising the best works of

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, ESQ.

To be sold by auction TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, Mr. Holberton contemplating a protracted absence in Europe.

Also the

PRIVATE COLLECTION
of Fine Modern Paintings belonging to
E. P. FOWLER, ESQ., M. D.,

of this City, comprising a large number of Paintings by American and Foreign Artists, many of which were specially painted to his order.

To be sold by Auction WEDNESDAY EVENING March 15. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M. for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco March 16, 1876.

The direct mail for Brazil, &c., leaves New-York March 8. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

A GIFT WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD
FOR
ONE CENT.

A copy of BROWN'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEAREAN ALMANAC, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the GROWING WORLD, which is devoted to natural history, will be sent to any one free who will send us their address on a one cent postal card. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

ART SALE.
Now on exhibition at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
a large collection of
OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, and
ENGRAVINGS.

To be sold, without reserve, to close consignments, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MOODY AND SANKEY, HIPPODROME.

For the information of Pastors and contributors to expenses of meetings, committee desire to state that course tickets are good for all services. SAML. THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting this FRIDAY, March 10, at 8 o'clock, at Brevoort Hal., No. 156 East 54th st. CHARLES H. WILSON, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"MUST WE THEN MEET AS STRANGERS?" is now published for alto or baritone in F, besides the popular copy for soprano or tenor. Pronounced everywhere the best song of the day and the happiest effort of Mr. J. R. Thomas. Price, 40 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, by the publishers, C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOHN H. BRADY, President.
GEO. P. OSBORNE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 453 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 10, 1876.
JOS. C. BIGLIN, Sec. HENRY E. HOWLAND, Pres.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the sales made at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 9, were of a legal character, and all the property sold was bought by the plaintiffs in the the various foreclosure suits. The following is a review of the proceedings:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25.5 by 75, No. 829 Tenth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street, for $17,607, and the similar building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 827 Tenth avenue, adjoining above, for $12,170, both pieces of property being purchased by Jennette Burchell, plaintiff. Under a similar court decree, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneer also sold the five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry street, west side, 25 feet south of Park street, for $16,677, to the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, plaintiff. Mr. Harnett also sold under a similar Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet east of Third avenue, for $10,000, and a three-story and basement frame house, with plot 34 by 102.2, on the same street, adjoining above, both pieces to the Irving Savings Institution, plaintiff.

A. H. Nicolay & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: One four-story brown-stone-front French-flat house, with lot, 21.2 by 75, on First avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; sold for $16,550 to Henry D. Ranney, plaintiff. One house similar to above, with lot, 20.11 by 75, on First avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street; sold for $11,450 to Henry D. Ranney, plaintiff. And one four-story brick store and tenement, with lot, 20 by 70, on First avenue, east side, 42.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth street; sold for $10,780 to Lafayette Ranney, plaintiff.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, sold, in one parcel, a large plot of land, 76.9 by 97.6 by 190.2 by 47.6 by 100.5 by 100 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, extending through to Forty-ninth street, 550 feet west of Tenth avenue, together with a small triangular plot, 51.6 by 34.11 by ——, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $24,000, to Montague M. Hendricks, plaintiff.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of the premises Nos. 614 and 616 Water street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets, 16th inst.; sale, by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifty-sixth street, same date as above; sale, by George H. Scott, of the premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, between Prince and Houston streets, 23d inst., and sale, by H. W. Coates, of two houses and lots, on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, also 23d inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.10 by 97.3, No. 121 White street, south side, between Centre and Baxter streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on Broome street, south-west corner of Sheriff street. Also, similar sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue, and twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 33 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. Seaman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28.8 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-fifth street, and one lot 27.2 by 75, on the same avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-fifth street.

By Oliver Bryan, Executor's sale, to close estate of Henry A. Swan, deceased, of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by half the block No. 14 East Thirty-seventh street, east of Fifth avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 72 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Columbia street, west side, 175 feet north of Delancey street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 127.2 by 100 by 134.2 by about 100, with improvements, on C street, west side, 100 feet south of Hudson avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as Nos. 91 and 95 on map of property of George J. S. Thompson.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 829 10th av., s. w. corner 55th st., building 25.5x60, lot 75 ft. deep	$17,607
1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 827 10th av., w. s, 25.5 ft. s. of 55th st., adjoining above building, 25x60, lot 75 ft. deep	12,170
1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 27 Mulberry st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Park st., building 25x60, lot 74 ft. deep	16,677
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 86th st., s. s., 247 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 19x102.2	10,000
1 three story and basement frame house and plot, East 86th st., s. s., 266 ft. e. of 3d av., adjoining above, plot 34x102.2	10,000

By A. H. Nicolay & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone-front French flat house and lot, 1st av., s. w. corner of 125th st., lot 21.2x75	$16,550
1 four-story brown-stone front French flat house and lot, 1st av., n. w. corner of 124th st., lot 20.11x75	11,450
1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 1st av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 76th st., lot 20x70	10,780

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 plot, West 50th st., s. s., extending through to 49th st., 550 ft. w. of 10th av., 76.9x97.6x190.2x47.6x100.5x100x100.5; also, 1 plot, West 49th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 51.6x34.11x—, sold in one parcel	$24,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 8.

40th st., s. s., 370 ft e. of 6th av., 5x98.9; Mary A. Cashman to Robert Irwin	$4,000
Thomas av., w. s., 200x250, 24th Ward; William J. Brewster to Daniel Casey	11,700
64th st., n. s., 212 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16x100.5; Adelia C. Brainerd to Gideon Fountain	16,000
118th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.8x100.10; George H. Fearons to Agnes M. Webster	6,000
49th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Broadway, 18.10x50; Charles K. Hamilton and wife to Charles Butler	5,712
79th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2; Robert Ferrier and wife to Thomas E. Ferrier	2,000
Attorney st., e. s. 175 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100; Catharine McDevitt and husband to James McCann	nom.
65th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 50x100.5; Philip Milligan and wife to Francis Morgan and others	nom.
10th av., w. s., 202.5 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 55x182.9½, irregular; Margaret M. McGarr and husband to H. B. Perkins	nom.
Springfield st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Courtlandt av., 16.8x100, (23d Ward;) also, 141st st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; Edward P. Steers and wife to Joshua D. Mersereau	7,700
3d av., n. w. corner of 137th st., 23x100, (23d Ward;) John Suffa and wife to Eliza Kaup	5,100
58th st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x100.5; James K. Smith and wife to Thomas McManus	80,000
Bacom av., e. s., 129 ft. n. of Westchester road, 25x75, 23d Ward; John Theiss and wife to Eva Theiss	2,000
21st st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of 7th av., 23.8x101.7; William Watson, Referee, to Frederick Autenrieth	15,300
112th st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x100.11; G. P. Smith, Referee, to J. L. Mott Iron Works	7,800
123d st., n. s., 235.6⅔ ft. w. of 4th av., 19.5⅓x100.11; Charles C. Bigelow, Referee, to John May	16,000
5th av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 31st st., 24.7x100; Thomas L. Feitner, Referee, to Elma T. Barton	105,816
Madison av., n. w. corner of 65th st., 145x100.5; Francis Morgan to William B. Isham	70,000
Eldridge st., No. 114, e. s.; John Rabenstein and wife to Theresa Huber	nom.
115th st., s. s., 155 feet e. of 4th av., 125x100.10; Benjamin F. Raynor to Elizabeth Meehen	15,000
Lexington av., s. w. corner of 61st st., 20x80; Jeremiah C. Sweeney to John Halliard	25,000
Courtlandt av., n. e. corner of Gouverneur st., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Philip M. Schuer to Julius Ruppert	4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

3d av., No. 867, store and first floor, 3 years and 3 months; Calvin Swezey to Peter Kress	$1,300
7th av., No. 2, 5 years; Amelia P. Hammond, Executrix, to Samuel Finnigan	730
East Broadway, n. s., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., 2 years; Catherine C. Stercus to Samuel Mendel	480
8th av., No. 445, 3 years and 4 months; Henry R. Moreset to Joseph Spor	1,400
Bowery, Nos. 79½ and 81, 10 years; John M. Cooper to Edward Stendtner	2,300
East 36th st., No. 128, 5½ years; Emily S. Erving to William R. H. Martin	1,700
Broadway, No. 755, basement, 2 years; Howel Hoppock to John Mueger and others	1,500
55th st., s.w. corner 3d av., basement, 3 years; German Up-town Savings Bank to Henry Siegle and others	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x60x80, for sale, with furniture; house in perfect order and furniture very fine. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED HOUSES can be bought at current prices: 31st st., between 5th av. and Broadway, English basement: 34th st., near Madison av., recently fitted up, newly plumbed, &c.; 25th st., near Madison square; 34th st., near 5th av., extra-sized house and lot; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., exquisite English basement, in perfect order, at a low price; 39th st., near Madison av., full-sized, in fine order; 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., new and attractive; 41st st., near 5th av., medium size, in fine order; 45th st., near 6th av., recently overhauled and fitted up, dining-room extension; 46th st., near 5th av., at a bargain; 43d st., East, near 5th av., medium-sized, in fine order; 54th st., near 5th av., extra well-built, full-sized; 55th st., near Madison av., medium-sized, at a bargain; also houses on 5th and Madison avs. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR HOUSE IN WEST 49TH st., quite near 5th av., of extra width, having a two-story extended dining-room, 19x28, with silver safe built into the wall, back stairs to second story, costly steam-heating apparatus, sewer connection large and at an oblique angle, plumbing as good as can be, ventilation perfect. This house was built by the owner, under Mr. Griffith Thomas' personal and architectural charge, and is one of his best. The lot is a leasehold from Columbia College at $540 per annum ground rent, and three renewals; possession May 1. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 by 60 by 80, for sale, with furniture; house in perfect order and furniture very fine. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts., 28 feet on each street by 198 feet in depth, through the block, suitable for any business requiring strength and a good light. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $10,500, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 231 West 36th st.; in good order, with immediate possession. Apply to the owner, BENJAMIN V. MOISE, No. 10 University place.

A SUPERB MEDIUM-SIZED BASEMENT dwelling, 18th st., near 5th av., at a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 14 West 50th st.: one of the best locations in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or after 3:30 P. M., at No. 7 West 50th st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON 5TH AV., 38TH, 39TH, 48th, 45th, 53d, and 56th sts., Madison and Lexington avs. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

MADISON AVENUE HOUSE, NEAR 30TH ST., for sale at a low figure. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUPERB mansion corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn. The house is 50x56 feet, built of granite and brick, with cabinet staircase and wainscot in dining-room, and hall, wall, and ceilings richly frescoed. Ceramic wash-tubs in laundry, encaustic tile in halls. If sold, two-thirds of purchase money may remain for a term of years at five per cent. interest. A fair exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property of smaller values, or for good country property free of mortgage. For particulars and cards to view the property apply to J. W. MERRILL, No. 89 Liberty st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY-TWO minutes from the City, and five minutes' walk from depot, a well-built cottage of seven rooms, with two or more lots of ground; fine healthy location; terms easy. Apply to D. PEARSON, Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, or RANKIN & VAN COURT, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A BEAUTIFUL COTtage-house: nine rooms, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements; situated at Montrose, Orange, N. J.; three minutes' walk from railroad station, one hour from New-York. Inquire of or address P. GERBERT, corner Main and Canfield sts., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—LARGE residence, containing every modern convenience: spring water, fine acreage, extensive views, excellent neighborhood; will rent fully furnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange, opposite principal station.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty between Tarrytown and Sing Sing; commands magnificent river views; has great prospective value; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—FOR sale or to let for one or more years, furnished or unfurnished, a cottage in the most desirable part of Tarrytown. Address A. C. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY—CHOICE of houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, JR., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
NOS. 54, 56, and 58 CHATHAM ST.,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
at 12 o'clock at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The property has a frontage of 50 feet on Chatham st., 90 feet in depth on the westerly and 48 feet on the easterly side. The lease is from the corporation of the City of New-York, eighteen years to run from May 1, 1876, at $2,300 ground rent per annum, taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MARCH 14,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE,

All that valuable property situated on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, in the City of New-York.

The above property has a frontal on Greenwich st. of thirty-three feet three and one-half inches, (33.3½;) ninety-one feet, eleven inches on Fulton st., (91.11;) depth of the northerly side of said lot, one hundred and three feet two inches, (103.2;) the rear of said lot being thirty-two feet, (32;) together with the buildings thereon.

Terms will be made known on the day of the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brick house and lot No. 295 Delancey st., near Lewis; size 25x75; in very good order; two stores on first floor and dwellings above. Terms liberal; maps at auctioneers'. A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE ST.

No. 6 East 35th st.
Nos. 38 and 48 West 17th st.
Nos. 104 and 112 East 37th st.
Nos. 59, 76, 68 and 224 5th av.
Nos. 385 and 133 5th av.
No. 10 East 46th st.
No. 20 East 47th st.
No. 3 East 45th st.
No. 19 West 48th st.
No. 25 East 21st st.
No. 356 West 23d st.
Nos. 171, 323 and 533 Madison av.
Nos. 131 and 262 West 21st st.
No. 17 Clinton place.
No. 47 West 49th st.
Nos. 47 and 118 West 11th st., and about 100 more from 9th to 86th st., between Lexington and 8th avs. Prices from $1,300 to $7,000 per annum.
Permits and lists from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, NO. 125 WAVERLEY place; rent $1,000. Call from 2 until 5 P. M.

ALSO, third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. Keys with M. Mauns, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

ALSO, entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery, $50 per month. Keys at No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—ON the bank of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence with about ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit, garden, and full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence; house 50 feet square, and contains water, gas, furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence; thirty minutes from 42d st.; there is a dock on the property, fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence of Thomas Minford at West Farms, three and one-half miles from Harlem Bridge by Southern Boulevard, with all modern improvements, (gas, hot and cold water;) will be rented furnished for the Summer or longer, as desired; with eight acres in lawn and garden, abundance of shade and fruit trees, large stable and outhouses, cow and poultry. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

NO. 21 EAST 15TH ST.,
Opposite Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s, and just west of Broadway and Union square—a splendid large double mansion, suitable for a private dwelling, for business, or boarding purposes; rent low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—FOR A YEAR OR A TERM OF YEARS—A pleasant residence, with ten or fifty acres of land, at Locust Valley, near Glen Cove, Long Island; the place is attractive and convenient to railroad; the house is commodious and well arranged; owner would not object to lessee taking a few Summer boarders; boating and fishing on the premises. Apply at No. 47 Broad st.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET, FROM APRIL OR May 1, a very desirable house on Atlantic st., near depot, opposite Capt. Skiddy's house, 40 by 40, lot 75 by 200; Trinity Lake water; stable on premises. Apply to W. R. RITCH, Stamford, or T. G. RITCH, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 49 West 37th st., admirably located on Murray Hill, just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET AT WYOMING—ON THE ORANGE Mountain, (M. and E. R. R.,) a cottage, ten rooms; near depot; $30 per month. Also, store with dwelling over. Also, large mansion, eighteen rooms, suitable for boarding-house. L. W. BADGER Wyoming, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A VALUABLE FULL SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A PERFECT GEM OF A MEDIUM-SIZED furnished dwelling, splendid neighborhood, 22d st., near 6th av., only $225 a month; a bargain. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET.—STEAM-HEATED, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house; modern improvements; thirteen rooms and eleven pantries; rent, $800; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 2,308 2d av., between 118th and 119th sts.

BRICK MANSION, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to let; fine location; stable; garden; with all improvements. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME, NEW, SNUG BROWN-stone dwellings; 83d st., near Lexington av.; all conveniences, mirrors; good neighborhood; rent low. Keys next door.

NO. 121 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Splendid full-size dwelling; low rent. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 109 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 314 WEST 34TH st., high-stoop, four-story, brown-stone, moderate size; $2,200 per annum from May. Address Box No. 4,185 Post Office.

TO RENT—17TH ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone; rent moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—ONE SUITE, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room; apartment house. No. 2 East 15th st., corner 5th av.

TO LET—NO. 67 PEARL ST., WHOLE BUILDING. Apply on the premises, or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS.—FURNISHED HOUSE, stable, garden, &c.; elegant view; convenient and healthy location. Room No. 7, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick dwelling-house. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES
AND LOFTS TO LET.
Entirely new and finely lighted, at very low rent.
ELEGANT ROOM,
on first floor, 25x40, suitable for insurance, jewelry, or other light business, $1,800.
No. 241 Broadway, opposite new Post Office.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; very fine business stand.

ALSO, store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place; rent reduced; possession may be had of entire building on May 1.

ALSO, building No. 45 Thomas st., $450 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
LOFTS OF NO. 341 BROADWAY.
Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

THE LARGE IRON WORKS, WITH 24 full lots and four immense buildings running through from 13th to 14th sts., between Avenues C and D, to lease low for any business purpose; valuable supply of machinery and tools. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.—The building is 40x90; lighted all round; with a sixty horse-power engine; steam heating, &c.; all of first-class build. Apply on the premises. P. J. HARDY.

ARCHITECTS.—FRONT OFFICE IN BUILDING No. 11 Broad st.; 32x31 feet; one or two offices just painted and put in order, superior light, at only $500; rear office, 14x28 feet, $200; fine light. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 40 BLEECKER ST., EXTRA SIZE store and basement with lofts above; together or separately; well arranged for manufactory, and sales room for furniture. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 162 SOUTH ST., CORner of Dover st.; building desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover st. to second-story offices; very moderate rent and immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT—3D AV. AND 7TH ST.—CORNER AND inside store; can be had by good tenants on very favorable terms. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's.); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY, at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100 AND 50X50, with steady steam power; well lighted. Apply at PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 117 FULTON ST., EXtending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$40,000 HOUSE WANTED.—CABINET finish, three rooms deep, good frontage, all recent improvements: location between 38th and 50th sts., 5th and Madison avs. Also, one for $12,000, in a clean neighborhood. Call on or address, with full particulars, GEO. W. HUNT, No. 111 Broadway, Room J.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY twenty-foot house in good order and pleasantly located, between 3d and 8th avs. Address, with particulars, A. HENRY, Box 4,806 New-York Post Office.

WANTED, A SMALL HOUSE NEAR 5TH av., for cash and a beautiful residence in Elizabeth. Address G. W. C., No. 297 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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First-class and reliable office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., respectable German and other good servants, Protestants and Catholics, waiting for situations.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts, formerly No. 621, can be obtained reliable servants of all nations, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN industrious, steady young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; has best City references. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; recommended; competent in either capacity; clean and take care of silver; makes salads; excellent chamber-maid; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to go a short distance in the country; City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 441 East 17th st. corner Avenue A.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress, or plain sewing; best City reference; country preferred. Call on K. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing and Ironing.—Good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 349 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as chamber-maid or to do family sewing; good reference. Call or address No. 448 Hudson st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference from where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 835 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a boarding-house; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 425 East 17th st., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and do sewing, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 402 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; is willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Address K. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 364 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is a plain seamstress; can be seen and recommended from the family with whom she has lived for six years. Call from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 29 West 55th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; boning, larding, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit maker; has excellent city references from some of the first families of the City; City or country. Apply for two days at No. 305 East 35th st. No notes noticed.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two American Protestant sisters; City or country; the former is a good family cook and laundress, the latter an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; have good references. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman as excellent family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also desserts, jellies, pastry, bread and biscuit, &c., and will assist in washing if required; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. S.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls together in a private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 230 East 54th st., second floor back.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; best City testimonials; good family cook; meats, game, pastry, pudding; excellent bread and biscuit baker; excellent washer and ironer; sober; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; thorough cook; can do all kinds of English and French cooking; bone, lard, get up all kinds of side dishes, all kinds of baking, dinner for parties, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, bread, biscuit, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, capable to cook, wash, iron, do general house-work, &c.; City or country; good references and good help. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant German girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 326 East 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; a respectful and economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 349 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; EXCELLENT BAKER, and will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; no objection to assist with washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; CAN MAKE all kinds of soups; understands boning, larding, and is a good pastry cook; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family; three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 252 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; MAKES ALL kinds of soups, meats, bread, cake, pastry, and desserts; would assist with washing; references. Call at No. 471 6th av., book store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; the best City references. Address M. A. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call on or address 329 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would help with the washing and ironing. Call at her present employer's, 42 West 47th st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS COOK; NO objection to do coarse washing; several years' reference from a French family. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, front, Room No. 7.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to a boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of private family cooking; willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, OR AS PAStry cook in a hotel; is a superior baker; references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds soups, game, and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women (sisters) to go together or separately; the cook is excellent for soups, meats, game, &c., an unsurpassed baker; the waitress is a very neat person, accustomed to keep parlors in good order, take care of silver and glassware, dress salads, &c.; well recommended by former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, together, in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 242 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good, thorough cook and baker; will assist in washing, or cooking, washing, ironing of a small family; has six years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant German girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 32 West 13th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 243 East 22d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; would assist with washing and ironing; small family preferred; good City references. Call at 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and bread baker; soups, game, and desserts; willing to assist in washing; good City references. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room 10.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, and do coarse washing; private family; good City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; willing to do some coarse washing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent; good references. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THORoughly understands her business; has several years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a large family or private boarding-house; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call at No. 242 West 16th st., top floor, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent baker; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook and assist with the washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly experienced; best City reference. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; ALL KINDS OF American cooking; willing to do coarse washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH COOK TO go out by the day or week, dinner parties, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 224 West 24th st., in store.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work. Address No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call or address 210 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has the best of reference; will go to City or country. Call at No. 332 West 38th st., in rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter; stylish trimmer; will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; basques, wrappers, &c., cut and basted at home; moderate terms; highest references. Call at 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson to go out by the day as dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would take a permanent situation; best references. Call at No. 219 East 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A DRESS-MAKER and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; will see to a baby; recommendation from present employer. Call at No. 100 East 23d st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERman lady as housekeeper in a respectable gentleman's family; City reference. Call or address No. 43 2d st., corner 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, brought up in England, to do general house-work in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a plain cook; is willing and obliging; must be the only servant; no cards answered; would like to see the employer. Call at No. 435 East 18th st., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL to do general house-work; is a plain family cook, and a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; City or country; is a good washer and ironer; moderate wages; City reference. Call at 242 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman to do general house-work; is an excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN for general house-work, in a small family; best City references. Call at No. 208 East 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS general house-worker in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at 339 West 40th st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—HAS THE VERY BEST OF City reference; is thoroughly competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 537 3d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable German Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser, dress-maker, and good operator; best references. Address T. K., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; good hair-dresser; can operate or take care of children and sew; will travel; first-class reference. Address P. R., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; good dress-maker; understands hair-dressing; no objection to take care of one child over five years old; good reference. Apply at No. 276 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID, (PARISienne,) long time resident in New-York and speaking English well; is desirous to return to Europe the early part of April; she is accustomed to traveling, and in return for a free passage would give her services to any lady or family, and, if necessary, take charge of children; the highest references given. Apply by letter to S. Bedon, No. 8 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands the business in all its branches. Apply to B. M., No. 61 East Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 389 7th av., ring the fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress and to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 1,164 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; has superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for No. 13,632.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, EXCEPtionally neat and tidy in her person and work; runs a machine; is fond and kind to children, and would like a situation in a family that will retain a reliable and strictly honest servant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman; well recommended; competent nurse for an infant or growing children; very fond of children; excellent seamstress; operate, &c.; speaks good English; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as baby's nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 34th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid lady, or can take entire charge of an infant from its birth if required; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse; is capable of bringing it up from its birth; is a neat sewer by hand; can be well recommended. Call at No. 466 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY ARRIVED; wages moderate; is a real intelligent young girl; can do chamber-work, plain sewing, or plain waiting. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIenced French Protestant nurse for growing children, or as lady's maid; would like a place in a good family going to Europe; understands German and Italian; good references. Apply at No. 9 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; HAS had experience in the care of children; or to do chamber-work and waiting; wages $10 to $12; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant from its birth; good references; City or country. Call two days at No. 259 West 44th st., second flat.

NURSE, AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-WORK.—By a middle-aged woman in a private family; has reference as to honesty and respectability. Call at No. 258 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; or would do light chamber-work and sewing; satisfactory recommendations. Call at No. 100 7th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS NURSE; IS FULLY competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; good seamstress; best reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse; Protestant; understands her business and capable of taking entire charge, if required; best City references. Call at 831 2d av., tailor shop.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl; is neat and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 616 2d av., near 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO understands the care of children, would like to travel with a lady in any capacity. Call or address, for one week, Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, OR WILL DO light chamber-work; has excellent recommendation and is a very good, trusty girl. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A POSITION TO ASSIST A lady in all household duties; perfect in cutting and sewing, making and trimming dresses; City or country. Address C. L., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing and dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 811 6th av., near 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY TWO young German girls, one not long in this country, as seamstress or lady's-maid, in a fine American family; willing to assist with chamber-work or growing children; can operate on any sewing-machines. Call on M. Scholer, No. 240 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; is a first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work. Call at her present employer's, No. 32 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; A TIDY, willing, and competent girl; first-class City reference as an honest, capable, and agreeable person; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and carving; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; over three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 629 6th av., near 37th st., in the store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, work home; fluting done on scissors or machine, from 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; good reference. Call at No. 139 West 19th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's and family washing, or to clean offices or work out by the day; best City reference. Call or address M. C., No. 16½ Downing st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, some more family washing and fluting at 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

First-class and reliable office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., respectable farm-hands, coachmen, gardeners, and male help for every capacity can be obtained at moderate wages.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OR COLLECTOR.—Ten years with last employer; highest references as to character, ability, &c. Address J. S. S., Post Office Box No. 1,290.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A sober, trustworthy single man; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, harness, carriages; safe and experienced driver; good milker; willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Address T. B., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man; is a first-class groom, good, careful driver, in City or country; has lived with the best of families in this country and in Europe, and is willing and obliging and not afraid of work. Address B. C., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY SUperior young man; single lifetime; experienced in the care and management of horses; excellent City driver; highest City and country references; best City reference from last place. Call on or address C. E., at harness store, 42d st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SKILLFUL YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business, as first-class coachman or groom; single, aged twenty-seven; excellent City references; two years' best City reference from last place. Call for two days, or address T. K., at harness store, No. 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has first-class City and country reference; has been living in the country for the last five years; left on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address for two days at private stable No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no family; man as gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, and will make himself generally useful; wife understands all kinds of house-work; first-class references. Can be seen or address for two days at No. 11 Washington st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wife as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call or address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced man, English; thoroughly understands his duties; can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; first-class fruit, flower, and vegetable grower, and not afraid of work; would improve a place; City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO WILL MAKE himself generally useful; City or country; has seven years' good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; understands his business thoroughly; will highly recommend him. Call at No. 119 East 22d st., or address J. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as to honesty and capability; has cared some of as fast horses as in City; is a sober single man. Call or address Andrew Foy, at Mr. Fettretch's office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; trustworthy man; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and thorough horseman; elegant groom and driver; six years' City references; understands the treatment of all kinds of horses; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; is sober. Call on P. H., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY COMPETENT MAN, HIGHLY recommended from England; seven years with late employer in this City; disengaged in consequence of selling out. Apply at 3 East 28th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY GENTLEMAN FOR COACHman who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, a superior groom; is strictly temperate; active, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address J. J., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A first-class groom and thoroughly understands the care of good horses and carriages; has no objection to the country; has six years' first-class City reference from last place. Call or address W. B., No. 713 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUStrious married man, English, (no incumbrance;) thoroughly understands his duties, &c.; strictly temperate; competent driver; excellent groom; willing and obliging; understands gardening if required; best of reference. Address Thomas, No. 18 Eldridge st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employer. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent married man; can furnish the best of City or country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; five years' reference from last place. Address M. H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG EXperience, as coachman and groom; has the best City references; understands the care and management of horses in all branches. Call or address at No. 103 West 53d st., Faurigen & Son's Livery Stable.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN OF nineteen, on a farm; has had three years' experience with care of cows and horses. Address W. B. W., Town of Union, N. J.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSEwork and Dairy.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; no children; man can do farm-work, plain gardening, care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and will do all parts of house-work, and is a good butter maker; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED, NO family; highly recommended; thoroughly understands the various branches of farming. Call at or address seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MARried) as gardener; understands the care of green-house and grapery, and the general work of a gentleman's place; four years' reference from present employer; is privileged to leave at any time in present month; no family. Address G. M., Cold Spring, N. Y., Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; is a good florist and grape-grower; understands fruit and vegetables, and the entire management of a gentleman's place; has four years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address J., Box 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (PROTestant;) good worker; understands the full management of grapery, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address J., gardener, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; understands the care of horses; good driver; can milk; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—By a handy, honest, sober, industrious Protestant man; a good vegetable gardener; understands care of horses and cows thoroughly; good references. Address Gardener, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS German, who understands gardening in all its branches; eleven years' reference. For inquiries apply to office of Joseph Bellesheim, No. 12 Chambers st.; call for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, SMALL family; understands raising vegetables, flowers, fruits; can take care of stock and farm. Call or address P. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—AT PRESENT OR 1ST OF APRIL; has been educated in all its branches; man of family. Address Muiqueen, No. 418 South Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER and florist; understands graperies, greenhouses, forcing of vegetables and flowers; thorough practical man in every respect, as testimonials will certify; a place with glass only accepted. Address H. J., gardener and florist, at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family; Protestant; understands all about greenhouses and graperies, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; also, farming and the care of stock; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARdener; to take charge of green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; five years' good references as to capability for the above. Address J. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN FOR ALL WORK IN the City or country; farming, gardening, driving, or any in-door work; can procure good recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES, ALready stocked, or a situation to take charge of a farm; wife to take the dairy; testimonials. Address L. S., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; he has great experience in the service; best references from Paris and New-York. Address J. A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; speaks four languages; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS waiter; will make himself generally useful; speaks French and English. Call at No. 35 West 49th st., present employer, from 3 to 5.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waiter in a private family; City or country; has long and satisfactory City reference; a steady place more an object than wages; single man, Protestant. Address E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR ASSISTANT STEWARD.—BY a Protestant man who has several years' experience, both in Europe and this country; no objection to leave New-York. By dropping a note to Head-waiter, No. 366 3d av., (in the paper store,) will receive prompt attention.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly and refers to his last employer as to capabilities, where he has lived for several years. Address or call on Stewart, No. 366 3d av., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN SEVENTEEN years old, in a good business; excellent references. Address J. F. R., No. 144 West 48th st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; one qualified to read, do plain sewing, and little washing; wages, $8. Address A. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE for two children, and to do sewing; none but those having good references from former employers need apply. Call at No. 433 Madison av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house an American young man to assist on the books; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and reside in New-York; salary first year $200. Address, in handwriting of applicant, C., Box 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; good written reference required. Call at No. 100 East 23d st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, with first-class City references. Apply Thursday at No. 140 West 23d st., before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED WHO CAN COPY quickly and accurately mechanical or architectural work. Address X., station G.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE COOK; none need apply without best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 34th st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE. Apply at No. 112 West 45th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; MUST be neat and orderly. Apply from 10 to 11 o'clock at No. 5 West 42d st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a small family. Apply at No. 371 West 56th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, AND TO ASsist in light work. Apply, with references, at No. 58 West 51st st., to-day at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARance to learn the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN WITH energy; to such I will offer most satisfactory inducements. No. 2,294 3d av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; City reference required. Call at 56 West 49th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

CATALOGUES OF SALE OF FURNITURE AT No. 20 West 39th st. now ready at office, No. 3 Pine st. Furniture sales at residences of owners attended to as usual. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA..........WED., M'ch 29
ABYSSINIA.Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA.........WED., April 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, April 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........March 15.
ANDES..........March 28.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, March 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY......MARCH 11
WILMINGTON..........WEDNESDAY......MARCH 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA..Sat., March 11 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 25
WESER....Sat., March 18 | DONAU.....Sat., April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chesman, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S.S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LILING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 6:30 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the late CHAS. C. HALL and WILLIAM J. BRYAN, under the name of HALL & BRYAN, expired March 1, 1876, by its own limitation. WILLIAM J. BRYAN will continue the paper business in his own name, at No. 76 Duane st., New-York.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALSOP KING, JR., IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
No. 53 William st., March 7, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By the terms of an agreement made in August, 1875, between this company and a majority of its bondholders and stockholders, it was provided that the bonds and past-due coupons of certain issues should be surrendered and that new bonds, preferred stock and land scrip, should be issued and accepted as payment thereof, and that said bonds and coupons are to be deposited subject to the order of the undersigned Trustees, to be held by them solely for the purpose of carrying said agreement into effect according to its terms; the deposit to be made either in the Associatie Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland; or in the Union Bank of London, in England, or in the United States Trust Company in New-York.

The bonds to be surrendered are those known as bonds of the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864, the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868, the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862, and the outstanding $1,134,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of October, 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 bonds of the mortgage of 1870, together with all past due coupons.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding bonds of the various issues above named is about $11,500,000, of which more than $9,000,000 have already been deposited in pursuance of said agreement, and all holders of any of said bonds who desire to participate in the advantages of said agreement are required to deposit their bonds and the past-due coupons thereon, as above provided, within twenty days from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.
GEO. S. COE,
JOHN S. BARNES,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
J. CARP,
J. C. DE VRIES,

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

6 PER CENT.,
GOLD, PARK BONDS,
DUE IN 1903.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 30 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.
C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS at six per cent. interest on good improved City property; no bonus. JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., or R. M. GARRETTSON, No. 77 Cedar st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND ERIE JUNCTION stock and bond holders will please call upon WM. A. GUEST & CO., No. 17 Nassau st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE New-York Elevated Railroad Company will present to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the First Department, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March instant, at the opening of the court on that day, for confirmation, the report of the Commissioners appointed by orders of said court, dated on 1st December, 1875, and on the 14th day of January last to determine whether the railway described in the petition of said railroad company ought to be constructed and operated by said railroad company over, through, and along the streets and avenues specified in said petition; which report was filed with the Clerk of the said court on the 8th day of March instant.—Dated March 8, 1876.
JAMES EMOTT, of Counsel.
E. C. DELAVAN, Attorney for Petitioners.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1875.

DEC. 2, 1875, A MAN GIVING HIS NAME as PETER MASON made an important deposition before Henry J. Mills, of Newark, N. J., against Alfred Barmore's will. Mason was introduced to Mills by Thomas Green, of Bloomfield, N. J., doing business at No. 75 Murray st., New-York City. Mills says Mason is James Byrnes, of this City. Green and Titus B. Eldridge know who Mason is. I will give either Green or Eldridge $5,000 to produce to Mills, on fair notice to me, the man who made this deposition, provided it is not said Byrnes.
IRA SHAFER, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL. } Principals.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and —— Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house, in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f25-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Emanuel Barnett, and Mary Barnett his wife, (her real name being unknown,) William Wolff, Aaron Jacobs, and Julius G. Salhinger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1876.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SECOND Judicial District, County of Westchester.—CLARKSON CROLIUS, plaintiff, against MARY ANN MAYHON, William B. Mayhon, Albert Shumway and Sarah, his wife; Henry K. White, Emil Capel, Edwin V. Welch, and Francisco Bianchi, as Trustees for all the creditors, joint and individual, of James H. B. Daly, Joseph John Mayhon and William F. Mayhon, James H. B. Daly and Margaret, his wife; Joseph J. Mayhon, Adolph Picaut, Benjamin Simon, Emil Capel, James B. Clark, and William F. Mayhon, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 5th of November, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1875.
S. P. BELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh3-1aw6wF* No. 52 John st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Henry Roche and Mary his wife, (her real name being unknown,) defendants.—Summons—For Relief..—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 7th, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Pl'ff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, ALBERT HERMES, ROSALIE NEUBURGER, JACOB NEUBURGER, WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSTON, and MARY, his wife, (her real name being unknown,) WILLIAM WOLFF, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs.—Two Christian gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, living in their own house; no other boarders; terms moderate; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for one week M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, OWNING house, will let to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, a large, nicely-furnished, sunny room; all conveniences, grate fire, superior table and attendance; terms reasonable; references exchanged. No. 244 West 25th st.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PERMANENT board in a private family; square room, running water, grate, for about $45 per month. Address MARCH, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—GENTLEMEN OR married couple will find large handsomely-furnished rooms, third and fourth floors; running water; cheerful dining-room; parlor floor.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY WISH to let two rooms on third floor, with board; house has modern improvements, and location unexceptionable in every particular. No. 239 East 18th st.

SUNNY, WELL-FURNISHED RECEPTION ROOM—Pantry, hot and cold water, fire, and excellent board for two, $18; also other rooms. References. No. 39 West 16th st.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST., HAVING changed proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

A FINE SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS to let, with board, together or separately; also, handsomely furnished back parlor. No. 53 West 48th st.; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, near 5th av. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms, baths, &c., with or without board; reasonable terms.

EXTENSION ROOM, WITH BOARD, HOT AND cold water; also a large south room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—BUT FEW BOARDers. No. 116 West 45th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant rooms; also fine basement for office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR TO RENT, WITHOUT meals or with private table, by the year or less time, on 5th av., near 48th st. Address H. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST.—DESIRABLE FURnished front rooms, second story, to let to gentlemen, without board; choice location.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADIson square; a pleasant, sunny room, with closet, grate, hot and cold water, to gentlemen, for $4 a week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife in first-class private family where they can provide for their own table; location must be good. Address Box No. 2,056 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family would be glad to let two or four large and pleasant rooms, with good board, at Bloomfield, N. J.; situation and appointments would be satisfactory; family carriage. Address Mrs. L., Post Office Box No. 19, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with pleasant board at moderate rate; location unsurpassed; ten minutes' walk from depot; references exchanged. Address A. P. J., Orange, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE THE PALISADES.—Open the year round; first class in all its appointments; forty-five minutes from Wall st. by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

CLOTHING.

MAX STADLER,
Late STADLER & CO.

Max Stadler & Co.,

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S BUILDING,

565 and 567 Broadway,

CORNER PRINCE ST.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTHS', & BOYS' Clothing

AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock.

The entrance for customers is through BALL, BLACK & CO.'S store,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876. MAX STADLER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG—VAN ZANDT.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, MARCH 10,
Ambroise Thomas' charming work,
MIGNON,

Will be given, with Miss KELLOGG in the title rôle. Also Mme. VAN ZANDT, Miss LANCASTER, Messrs. PEAKES and JOS. MAAS in the cast.

SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, Miss KELLOGG as Caterina, and last performance of THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

SATURDAY NIGHT, farewell performance, Balfe's beautiful Opera, ROSE OF CASTILE. Donna Elvira, Miss ANNIE MONTAGUE.

Secure seats at box office of the Academy of Music; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway. MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Now located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
(Incorporated 1865.)
W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent composer and teacher, directs the instrumental department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director, superintends the vocal department.
NEW TERMS COMMENCING DAILY.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Pupils may practice in the Conservatory.
The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

CHICKERING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.
FIFTH CONCERT of the
NEW-YORK QUARTET.

Messrs. EDWD. MOLLENHAUER and F. SCHWARZ, Violin; GEORGE MATZKA, Viola, and FREDERICK BERGNER, Violoncello; assisted by Miss E. F. RICHMOND, Contralto, and Master RIETZEL, Piano-forte.

PROGRAMME:
1. SONATA—Piano-forte and violoncello, B flat, Op. 45, Mendelssohn....Master RIETZEL, Mr. BERGNER
2. ARIA—"Tancredi," "O Patria"..........Rossini Miss RICHMOND
3. CHACONNE—Tartini..........Mr. MOLLENHAUER
4. ARIA—"Semele," Handel..........Miss RICHMOND
5. QUARTET—E flat, Op. 74. Beethoven....Messrs. MOLLENHAUER, SCHWARZ, MATZKA, and BERGNER.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Mr. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY in his
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.
THE CENTNOCTIAL PERFORMANCE OF BRASS AT THE MATINEE, MARCH 11,
WILL BE COMMEMORATED BY THE PRESENTATION TO EACH LADY OF A MEMENTO RING.
"See this ring?" "Fact! Fact!" "I assure you!"
REMEMBER MATINEE, MARCH 11.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

LAST TWO WEEKS OF ROSE MICHEL. | 107th to 114th PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year. Seats for any of the remaining nights may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be produced with entirely new and most remarkably beautiful scenery, and with a cast embracing almost every member of this company, SARDOU'S last and best comedy-drama, in four acts, entitled
FERREOL.

FIRST PROMENADE CONCERT.

GILMORE.

And the famous
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
at the
Armory, 14th st. and 6th av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Model Theatre of Phenomenal Art.
Largest company and best entertainment in New-York. Trouble begins at 8 o'clock. Order overshoes at 10:45. Friends from the country return by theatre trains.
60 artists in olio of Fun, Folly, and Farce.
My Wife's Bonnet. | Massaniello.
Sensational. Oneida Community. Sensational.
Elegant melange of Music, Song, Dance, and Varieties.
100 handsome young ladies wanted for a new sensation.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8. KATE FISHER AND HORSE WONDER In THREE FAST MEN and MAZEPPA. | MATINEE AT 2. A. H. Sheldon, T. Wood, Louise Sylvester, H. Colton, Neilie Sandford, H. Stewart, in 3-act melodrama, WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING, and other first-class new and second-hand pianos and organs to let until rent money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼ octave pianos, not used three months, for $200 cash. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN NOW LIVING IN COLORADO, and owning a rancho, with water, dwelling-house, barns, &c., desires a partner having not less than $2,000, to join him in raising stock. No one but a young and single man, able and willing to work, and who can give satisfactory references as to character and business capacity, need answer. To such a person further information will be given. Address F. B., Post Office Box No. 3,088.

ANY PARTY HAVING $3,000 MAY JOIN equally a pleasant business which will net a sure fortune; it has paid $1,000 in a day. Address MENTOR, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MONUMENTAL WORKS FOR SALE—AT Holyoke, Mass.; 17,000 inhabitants; only yard of the kind in the city; business well established; has averaged $20,000 per year since started; terms easy. Address J. H. COOK & CO., Springfield, Mass.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CAREY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Carey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts, the undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest that he has as Assignee, as aforesaid, in the following property, part of the assets of the said estates, viz: 132 shares of the New-York and Newbern Steam-ship Company's stock, 498 shares of the Hartford and Albany Transportation Company's stock, pledged to the company as collateral, 66 shares of the same stock.—Dated Feb. 24, 1876.
f25-1aw3wF F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH J. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John H. Wilcox and Ralph J. Wright, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1874.
mh10-1aw3wF* JOHN JEROLOMAN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN BENTLEY SQUIER and ALBERT CLARK SQUIER, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
mh3-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY A. KENT, JR., bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by the order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
mh3-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 25th day of February, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
f25-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY SCHWARZ, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1876. LEWIS HAAS, Assignee.
mh3-1aw3wF* No. 232 Church street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION,

PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1. UNFINISHED SYMPHONY..........Schubert
2. ARIA—From "Fidelio"..........Beethoven
Mme. PAPPENHEIM.
3. VIOLIN SOLO..........Vieuxtemps
Señor JOSEPH WHITE.
4. HUNGARIAN DANCES..........Brahms

PART SECOND.
1. SYMPHONY POEM..........Liszt
2. SICILIANA..........Pergolese
BALLADE..........Abt
Mme. PAPPENHEIM.
3. SYMPHONY POEM..........Saint Saens
4. VIOLIN SOLO..........Mendelssohn
Señor JOSEPH WHITE.
5. OVERTURE—"Tannhauser"..........Wagner

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(EVERY NIGHT AT 8:15.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
13th week, 87th to 94th performance of

PIQUE

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST, INCLUDING
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, MAURICE BARRYMORE, C. H. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss HOLLAND, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss BOWNE, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
PIQUE MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
_ SEATS MAY BE SECURED TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. MATINEE.

18TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
_ LADIES ARE ADVISED to secure their SEATS in ADVANCE to avoid the crush and disappointment.

MATT MORGAN'S

LYCEUM THEATRE

opens
MONDAY, MARCH 13,
OPERA
selections from Offenbach.
"COMEDY OFF THE STAGE,"
burlesque.
"THE PIQUE FAMILY,"
by SIDNEY ROSENFELD.
NEW MUSIC, NEW COMEDY,
NEW BURLESQUE, NEW COMPANY,
NEW PRICES.
Orchestra sofas..........$1 00
Reserved seats, balcony..........75
General admission..........50
Family circle..........25

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
of Goldsmith's glorious comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....CHARLES MARLOW
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

MONDAY EVENING next will be presented, for the first time in six years, Mrs. Centlivre's most popular comedy of the
WONDER!
with
NEW and ELEGANT SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as..........DON FELIX

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
_ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
_ MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH MATINEE, FRIDAY, March 10, at 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss E. F. RICHMOND, Contralto.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Mr. GEORGE MATZKA..........Conductor
Symphony, No. 2, Raff. Aria, "Di tanti palpiti," Rossini, Miss E. F. RICHMOND. Overture, "Faust," Spohr. Symphony, "Unfinished," Schubert. Aria, "Orpheus," Gluck. Overture, "Jubilee," Weber.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Decker Brothers', No. 33 Union square, Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

BROOKLYN THEATRE. SHOOK & PALMER.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
Second and last week of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
NEXT WEEK.—The Union Square Theatre Company, including Messrs. Thorne, Robson, Hamilton, Arnott, Montgomery, Burroughs, Thorpe, and Misses Gordon, Claxton, Vernon, Wilkins, Farren, Harrison, and Grey, will appear in the two great successes, LED ASTRAY and THE TWO ORPHANS. TWO ORPHANS, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE. LED ASTRAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

CHICKERING HALL. 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

Great success of Prof. G. R. CROMWELL'S most brilliant entertainment, entitled
ART WONDERS;
OR, THE OLD AND THE NEW.
Introducing the most famous scenery of Europe and America every evening at 8; Saturday matinée at 2. Tickets, with reserved seats, only 50 cents; for sale at Schuberth's, No. 33 Union square; choice selection of beautiful music by Prof. F. F. Muller, Organist.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
An entire change for the week commencing March 6.
Reappearance of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, and Kernell and Bradley, Messrs. Crossley and Elder, Miss Jennie Hughes; first appearance of Mr. John Le Claire.
Revived for one week only, the burlesque of
ROSEMI SHELL,
with the original cast. New acts and sketches by the entire company. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
CORSICAN BROTHERS, OR WHICH IS WHICH.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,

Late Bryant's. Great hit of the double entertainment. The SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY and the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
Matinée Thursday and Saturday.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the People in the great hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, March 11, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, on THE HISTORY OF PLANT LIFE, illustrated by drawings and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's bookstore, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LAST LECTURE in America, at Masonic Temple, 6th av. and 23d st., on FRIDAY, March 10, at 8. Subject—THE ENGLISH STATE AND STATESMEN. Tickets, 50 cents; at Dutton's, Scribner's, Brentano's, and Putnam's.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th av. and 20th st.—The second in the course of sermons for the Friday evenings in Lent will be preached March 10 by Rev. Arthur Brooks. Service at 7:45 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM SALOMON, }
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.
ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, } Executors.
DANIEL MORISON, }
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
PETER JACKSON, Executor.
ja14-1aw6mF*

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

GALILEO.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. Lord alluded on opening his lecture at Association Hall, yesterday, to the wonderful fixed star seen by Tycho De Brahe at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the sensation it created as foreshadowing the birth of some great man. If there is anything in astrology, said he, it may be referred to the birth of Galileo at Pisa, in 1564, the year in which Calvin died, or it might have prefigured the new and glorious era which followed the middle age of iron barons and wooden priests, when the earth was a scene of alternate reckless violence and penitential grief—an age without any true conception of reason or of the rights of man. It was then that Galileo was born. The precursors of this glorious era were the great poets who created modern languages. Then great schools of law arose, remodeling jurisprudence. A galaxy of transcendent artists were allied on the one hand to Catholicism, but breathed the spirit of a higher civilization. Then came the great scholars, reviewing antiquity, enriching the vernacular tongues, and translating the Scriptures. The great reformers, Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, Knox, assailed mediæval superstitions and asserted the rights of conscience, kindling an enthusiasm which this age finds it difficult to appreciate. Then came the political philosopher demanding civil freedom. Before the close of the century gunpowder, printing, and the mariner's compass had been discovered. The Portuguese navigator had doubled the Cape of Good Hope. Drake had carried the flag of England to distant seas; Copernicus had revived the hypothesis of Pythagoras; Ariosto, Cervantes, Spenser, Shakspeare had appeared in the literary world; Lanier had manipulated the Council of Trent; Henry IV. had granted the edict of Nantes; the Invincible Armada had been demolished; the independence of Holland had been achieved.

The sixteenth century was a wonderful age, and a worthy predecessor of the age of steam and electricity. Galileo, a well-educated student of the University of Pisa, while observing the vibration of the lamps in church, compared their motion with his own pulse, and thus discovered the doctrine of the pendulum, a contrivance which has done almost as much for science as the telescope itself. The lecturer traced a beautiful analogy in this discovery to the falling apple of Newton. Galileo was then ignorant of mathematics, and applied himself to painting, to the disgust of his father, who desired to make him a physician. Through the patronage of the Grand Duke he became a lecturer in the university at the age of twenty-five, on a salary of sixty crowns per annum. He cared not to ventilate his contempt of the old superstitions, and became a great favorite with all, except the priests and pedants. He brought Aristotle's doctrines of natural philosophy to the test of experiment, and ridiculed his blinded devotees for studying nature as they did the *Odyssey*—by a collection of texts.

Resigning his position with contempt for his auditors, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics of Padua on a salary of 180 florins, while a stupid old pedant, as Professor of Philosophy, received 1,400. The first year he invented the thermometer. His great achievements were in astronomical science. He had a wonderful power of managing figures. The true mathematician is at once logical and poetical, with a capacity of guessing not less remarkable than that of computation. In the scarcity of data then prevailing it required a wonderful fertility of invention, patience, magnanimity, and capacity of suggestion. Galileo taught the Copernican hypothesis—no trifling achievement in that age of pedantry. Copernicus still retained the doctrine of Epicycles, but made the solar system heliocentric. He held back his theory till late in life, and did not present it in a very striking way. Defended by Galileo, with his matchless sarcasm, it became a wondrous power in the world. His audacity of genius crowded his lecture-room and enlarged his emoluments. He had heard at Venice of Jansen's telescope, and constructed one for himself which magnified three times. This he presented to the Senate of Venice, who gave him 1,000 florins. With another telescope, of eight-fold magnifying power, he developed wonderful results. His discovery of Jupiter's moons clinched the heliocentric theory. This produced violent opposition, but Cosmo de Medici espoused his cause and gave him a sinecure worth 1,000 florins per annum.

But his prosperity was destined to wane. His sarcastic contempt for priests and pedants provoked persecution. He was summoned to Rome, where Bellarmine raved against him as an infidel. Pope Urban was made to believe that he was satirised by the philosopher. He was compelled to abjure, curse, and detest the heliocentric theory on his knees. Why did he not accept the full consequences of his soul freedom and hurl defiance at his enemies? Poor old man of seventy years, what was there in the few remaining years of life to tempt him to abjure the noblest crown of immortality? He became blind and deaf, sleepless and rheumatic. The death of his daughter broke him down. It was then in those lonely days at Arcetri, in manly beauty, Milton stood before him gazing with reverent awe. Milton, his guest, just then came forth all life and enterprise, while he in his old age, at noon-day, exploring with his staff, his eyes upturned as to the golden sun, his eyeballs idly rolling. Poor Galileo, thine illustrious visitor, when his affliction came, could plant his sightless eyeballs inward, and, seeing, tell of things invisible to mortal sight, things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme, and yet, though blind observer of the heavenly spheres, couldst thou have known what wonders would be revealed by the power of thy wondrous instrument after thou shalt be laid lifeless and cold beneath the marble floor of Santa Croce without a monument, without the right of burial in consecrated ground, thou wouldst have died rejoicing.

FREE TRADE.

ADDRESS BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE ALLIANCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the International Free Trade Alliance was held last evening at No. 43 South Washington square, Frederick H. Harrison in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Abraham L. Earle, Profs. Dunden and Scheigel, Police Commissioner Voorhis, George B. Meade, Thomas Holland, and others. After introductory remarks by the President, Prof. W. G. Sumner delivered an elaborate address, the substance of which is as follows:

The revolt of the American colonies against the colonial system was the beginning of a revolt against the barbarous notions concerning commerce which then prevailed throughout the civilized world. In regard to trade, it was believed that its object was to get possession of money—precious metals—that this was wealth, and that only one party to an exchange could gain by it. It naturally followed that complicated laws were made to control trade and drive it into the forms which men thought wiser and better than those of nature. Export duties were laid on raw materials to make them cheap; bounties were laid on exports of manufactured goods in order to increase exports; duties were laid on imports to diminish them; prohibitions were laid on the exportation of specie, or the exportation of machinery, or on the emigration of laborers. Navigation laws and tonnage taxes were passed to encourage ship-building and the education of sailors. The only passages in these artificial barriers created among the natives were special treaties by which States bound themselves to grant certain liberties to their neighbors in return for certain concessions to themselves. The colonial system was a part of this system, and it was therefore natural that the emancipated colonies should seek free intercourse with other nations. Their efforts, however, were so warped by traditions and prejudices that they amounted to comparatively little. The treaty of 1778 with France failed to effect anything of importance. Their efforts to procure a similar treaty with England also failed. When the war closed in 1781 American industries, which had sprung up during the war, demanded a tariff, in other words, that some way should be found by law to continue upon the American people by their own act the evils which the war had inflicted upon them. In the negotiations which our Minister was then conducting at the English Court it was found that Great Britain could not be induced to consent to a treaty. Adams thought that by Congress placing restrictions on her American trade, England would be forced to come to terms. Massachusetts tried this system of discrimination against English interests, and found that it only drove commerce to Rhode Island on the south and New-Hampshire on the north. In the Constitutional Convention the whole subject was discussed ably and at great length. Several of the greatest statesmen of that day owned themselves the friends of free trade in theory, but were forced to concede to the prejudices of their age a small measure of protection. In the convention itself and in the first session of Congress following the adoption of the Constitution the discussion early resolved itself into a struggle between the different States and sections, each working for the protection of her own interests, regardless of her neighbors. The Southern and Middle States wanted a tax on molasses, which the Eastern States opposed. The South opposed the tax on iron and steel, and the Pennsylvanians insisted on its adoption.

The remaining portion of the lecture was devoted to an elaborate criticism of the views of Alexander Hamilton, expounded in his report on manufactures, Dec. 5, 1791. Those views, he said, were marked throughout by the errors of the old mercantile system, hingeing all its views of foreign trade on the import or export of specie to be occasioned. His supposed "diversification of industry" is in reality a forcing process and certain to be injurious unless developed through the gradual processes of nature. His claim that protection furnishes additional employment is true in a certain sense. Protection makes work, but it makes more work without making more product. It increases the amount of human exertion necessary to gain the same amount of good. One of the best illustrations of the actual cost to the country of this protective system is to be found in the case of pig-iron. By the census of 1870, the laborers engaged in manufacturing pig-iron numbered altogether 27,554, and their wages amounted to $12,400,000. The capital employed is returned at $56,100,000. We are pointed to this as a great industry, a grand thing to have. The duty was, when the census was taken, $9 per ton, and the market price of American over imported iron showed that this sum was directly added to the cost of all we used. The product of the home manufacture was 2,000,000 tons, on which the tariff cost us $18,000,000, of which the public Treasury got not one cent. Seven per cent. on the capital in pig-iron manufacture would be $3,900,000, which, with the wages paid to laborers in that trade, would make $16,000,000. If, therefore, we had made a bargain with the pig-iron manufacturers to let their capital decay, paying them seven per cent. on it, and with the people employed to stay idle while we paid them their full wages, provided that we might have our iron free, we should have made $2,000,000 per annum, to say nothing of the fact that, at the lower price, we might have afforded a much larger consumption of iron. We should, moreover, have had 509 steam-engines to apply to other work. We should have saved $18,000,000 worth of coal, charcoal, and coke for other uses, and we should have left 4,000,000 tons of iron-ore in the ground for those who come after us to use when they can do it profitably, and all this is on the Protectionist hypothesis that this industry would not have existed but for the tariff, a hypothesis which I by no means admit.

At the close of the Professor's address, which elicited frequent applause, Secretary Earle announced that over fifty letters had been received during the past months from more than fifteen different States. Several extracts from these communications were read and favorably received. After additional remarks by Messrs. A. Lloyd and Daniel C. Robbins, the meeting adjourned.

WOMEN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION—ADDRESS BY MRS. GILLESPIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, EXPLAINING THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE RESULTS ATTAINED.

A meeting of the New-York Women's Centennial Union was held in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which an address was made by Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, explanatory of the women's Centennial movement, and of the present condition of affairs in relation thereto. About five hundred ladies were present, and a deep interest was manifested in the information that was given. Among the best-known ladies present were Mrs. Gen. Cullum, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Union; Mrs. Benjamin Silliman Church, its Secretary; Mrs. N. Pendleton Hosack, its Treasurer; Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Henry Peters Gray, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Winchester, and Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. Cullum, who is the granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, introduced Mrs. Gillespie as the granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Gillespie said she was not the granddaughter of Franklin, for that would make her ninety-two years old, which she certainly was not. She had come to tell the women of New-York what other women were doing for the Centennial Exposition, and to give a history of the national movement. She reviewed rapidly the origin of the movement, saying that if Philadelphians had known as much as they do now, they would have wished that the gentleman from Maine who introduced the bill into Congress making Philadelphia the seat of the Exposition had never come to their State, but had stayed in Maine. The woman's work began on Feb. 13, 1873, when thirteen women met in Philadelphia at the request of the Finance Committee, to aid in raising money and arousing enthusiasm. When they met they had three objects in view. First, they wished to honor the memory of the men who periled their lives in the Revolution; secondly, to aid in uniting the hearts of the people of different parts of the country; and thirdly, to aid women by showing in the Exposition what women could do and were doing. At first they were all at sea, not knowing what to do or how to do it. Committees were formed in each ward. She wrote to forty-two clergymen asking them to propose names of women suitable for chairwomen of these committees, but received only two replies, one of which named a lady who did not live in the ward mentioned, and the other said that the writer was building a Sunday-school and wanted her aid. The women of different States had co-operated one by one, New-Jersey coming first, in which State the appropriation made by the Legislature was really made through the influence of the women. The movement had grown rapidly, and had been very successful, and at length a woman's department was asked for in the main building. Afterward, at the suggestion of a Commissioner, it was resolved to build a woman's pavilion. This had been done, but the interior was yet incomplete. Aid in doing this, and in the arrangements being made for the filling of the building, had been received from all the States, and from foreign countries. The women of Philadelphia had once induced the city to appropriate a million dollars to the Centennial, at a time when Congress had determined to divest the Exposition of its international character. All the money they had raised directly had been by means of entertainments. The grand tea party, given at the suggestion of a Boston gentleman, on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, had been a great success. She wanted suggestions from all women who were interested, and would be glad to answer any questions.

A number of questions in regard to details were asked and answered, some of the questioners being referred for fuller information to the New-York Committee. Mrs. Blake asked what the truth was in regard to the alleged taking of $100,000 by the Finance Committee, of money raised by the women, and Mrs. Gillespie explained that it was money raised by sale of Centennial stock, and belonged to the Finance Committee. A lady asked if all women's productions were to be represented, saying that the papers reported that nothing belonging to dress would be exhibited. Mrs. Gillespie said that all inventions of women would be exhibited if useful in any way, but nothing that was merely a fashion of ultra kind would be exhibited. The lady inquired what was meant by "ultra." "Bloomers," said Mrs. Gillespie, and the laugh was general at the expense of the questioner. Mrs. Whitney asked what the country had done for women that the women should do so much for the country. Half a dozen well-known woman-suffragists applauded heartily, but their applause was feeble compared with that which greeted Mrs. Gillespie's reply. She said: "It has made us the freest women in the world. Why, I have seen a woman and a cow harnessed together, plowing, in Switzerland. A woman could not speak like this in public in any other country without —— she couldn't speak." "The women plow here," said Mrs. Whitney, "without being harnessed with cows." "It's very good plowing," said Mrs. Gillespie, and again she had the laugh on her side. After a few further questions, Miss Rose d'Erina sang a Spanish hunting song, and the audience slowly dispersed.

THE HIPPODROME REVIVAL.

Nearly six thousand five hundred people assembled at the noon prayer-meeting in the Hippodrome yesterday. The choir was much better represented than usual at the noon services, and in consequence the singing was very effective. The services were opened by the singing of the hymn "Rejoice and be glad." The requests to pray were then read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, and after the prayer which followed the congregation sang "O happy day, that fixed my choice." Mr. Moody read a portion of the seventh chapter of Revelations, and then spoke very briefly on the subject of "Thanksgiving," appealing to the audience to give thanks to God for all He had done for those who attended the revival meetings. After prayer the congregation sang "Salvation! O, the joyful sound!" Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Drs. King, Murphy, and other clergymen. At the conclusion of the addresses Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "It passeth knowledge; that dear love of Thine!" A clergyman from Philadelphia then spoke interestingly of the religious work in that city and the results that attended it, especially alluding to the remarkable temperance reformation now being accomplished. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Kirpatrick. Eleven thousand people were present at the evening meeting. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn, "In the Christian's home in glory," which was followed by prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang "Watching and Waiting," which was followed by an interval of silent prayer. The congregation then sang the hymn "O think of a home over there." Mr. Moody spoke very effectively on the subject—"Heaven." God, he said, had set before man both heaven and hell. Man can reach heaven through the Holy Ghost, and by that way only. If we are true Christians our names are written in the Book of Life already. O, then, my friends, do not rest until you know that your name is there. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Moody delivered an earnest prayer, after which the congregation sang "Shall we gather at the river." A women's meeting and a men's prayer meeting were then held. It is estimated that nearly twenty-five thousand people attended the services yesterday, 7,000 attending the 4 o'clock meeting, held for the accommodation of country visitors.

DISCUSSION ON DIPHTHERIA.

At the Academy of Medicine last evening, the discussion on diptheria was renewed by Dr. W. Robinson and Dr. J. Lewis Smith. The former treated principally of the inoculative powers of the poison, and held that diphtheria was an inoculative disease, capable of being transmitted, and that physicians should therefore be careful of abrasions on the hands. He alluded to the germ theory, and said that it was an error to apply that theory to the disease. Prof. Chandler said it was true that the microscope was not capable of solving the question, but if the microscope failed in positive proof, it did not necessarily prove a negative. Dr. Smith alluded to the great diversity of types of the disease, and to the fact that the best known remedies were powerless against the worst type of cases. He gave an account of the modes in which the disease affects the system and destroys life, and said that the inflammation of the larynx, or obstruction of entrance of air to the lungs, was the cause of one-half the deaths.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY—EXAMINATION OF F. W. G. BELLOWS AND HENRY CLEWS.

The examination in the case of Mr. Richard B. Irwin, who is charged by Mr. Rufus Hatch with wrongfully appropriating $750,000 of the funds of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was resumed yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the office of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. Mr. Vanderpoel appeared for Mr. Hatch, and ex-Judge Fullerton for Mr. Irwin. Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, ex-Vice President of the Pacific Mail Company, was recalled, and testified that before Mr. Irwin went to San Francisco he was Secretary to the China Line; the business of Eldridge & Irwin in San Francisco was to act as agents of the company generally, collect freights, pay bills, &c. Judge Fullerton then pointed out to witness in the books an entry of $25,000 on Jan. 29, 1872, entered as "Expenses in Washington, R. B. Irwin," and debited to profit and loss; also an entry of $20,000 July 11, 1872, to Eldridge & Irwin, on special account; an entry of $150,000 on June 7, 1872, to Harriott & Noyes, which last appeared to have been paid back; an entry to Eldridge & Irwin, on account, of $93,653 07; an entry of $500,000 to Harriott & Noyes, (A. B. S.,) on Sept. 7, 1872, which was repaid by Harriott & Noyes. The witness admitted that these entries were all correctly made, but could not explain the transactions out of which they arose. On Sept. 4, 1872, there was an entry of a sale of Panama stock—$200,000. This, he said, was not a bona fide transaction. The entry was made to conceal a part of the $700,000.

Mr. Bellows was then asked by Mr. Vanderpoel if he ever saw any collaterals of Harriott & Noyes for the $500,000, and he replied that he saw such collaterals in Mr. Stockwell's hands; all except the last were crooked and irregular entries; the entries were made by order of Mr. Stockwell; when witness was told by Stockwell to make the entries, and he remonstrated, Stockwell said, "Why, Irwin recommends it."

In answer to Mr. Fullerton, the witness said that he supposed the entries were made to cover up the amount expended in Washington. To Mr. Vanderpoel the witness said he had no personal knowledge of any money being expended in Washington. The witness was then shown three checks given to Harriott & Noyes in 1872 for something over two hundred thousand dollars each, signed by him as Vice President of the company, and entered as loans. This amount, he said, had been repaid, as the books showed.

Mr. Theodore T. Johnson, ex-Treasurer of the company, was examined and said that the checks drawn by him were drawn by order of Stockwell; the order to draw the $750,000 was given in writing; he understood Stockwell to be individually liable for the amount.

Mr. Fullerton read the agreements of the company with Stockwell, releasing him from all demands on receiving 10,000 shares of the company's stock, &c., and wished to put it in as evidence, but Judge Bixby refused to receive it, expressing the opinion that it had nothing to do with the charge against Irwin.

Mr. Henry Clews was then examined by Mr. Vanderpoel, and he testified that he was a Director of the company from May, 1871, to May, 1872; had no knowledge of the delivery of any money to Irwin in May, 1872; knew nothing of the checks for $750,000 during the time he was a Director; heard only common rumor.

In answer to Mr. Fullerton the witness said he gave Cheever a letter to Stockwell; did not know that Cheever was to be employed to get the subsidy through in Washington; Cheever was generally known as a lobbyist; was a member of the Auditing Committee of the company; did not audit the book accounts, only the cash and securities held by the company; knew nothing of $25,000 being paid to Irwin; recollected a large loan to Harriott & Noyes and the securities given for it; did not know of those securities coming from the safe of the steam-ship company.

The examination was then adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday next.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE TRAGEDY.

A solemn requiem high mass was yesterday morning celebrated at the Church of St. John the Baptist—or, as it is sometimes called, the Chapel of St. John's College—on Willoughby near Throop avenue, for the repose of the souls of the victims of the late fire in the Home for the Aged, on Bushwick avenue and Chestnut street, Brooklyn. The services, which occupied only half an hour, were conducted by the clergy of St. John's College, Rev. Father Hatton, formerly of Detroit, Chaplain of the Little Sisters of the Poor, acting as celebrant, and Father Lefevre officiating as deacon. The choir was composed of young men and boys of St. John's College. There was no address to the congregation.

It is now certain that the total number of deaths so far is eighteen, and the following list of victims was yesterday furnished by the Sister in charge of the institution, who vouches for its absolute correctness: Theodore Chajot, age 75; Michael Riley, 93; James Ryan, 76; George Donnelly, 69; Herman Englehard, 72; James Connolly, 71; Daniel Gorman, 76; James Mason, 73; John Cavanagh, 72; Peter Kelly, 75; Edward Farrell, 71; James Maron, 73; Patrick Healey, 72; Conrad Landeman, 87; Michael Cummings, 78; John Conroy, 68; Nicholas Pfeifer, 70; John Bardon, 66.

There seems to be no doubt that there was an unaccountable blunder made by the person in charge of the Sixteenth Ward bell-tower, in the transmission of the alarm which was first sent from Police Head-quarters. This blunder occasioned a delay of ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. John Connors, Foreman of Engine No. 17, and the bell-ringer in the Sixteenth Ward bell-tower have been summoned to appear before the Fire Commissioners, for the purpose of explaining the cause of the blunder and consequent delay.

THE GRISWOLD LIBRARY SALE.

The sale of the library belonging to Mr. Almon W. Griswold was continued yesterday at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at No. 656 Broadway. Among the more prominent volumes sold were the following: "Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution," $24 65; "Sparks' Library of American Biography," $12 75; "Verses of Stansbury and Odell," $5; "Stiles' History of the Judges of King Charles I.," $13 50; "Stith's History of Virginia," $26; "Memoirs of Sully," $12; Tailfer's "Georgia," $11 50; Tarleton's "History of the Campaigns of 1780–1," $9; "Thackeray's Works," $50; "The Two Charters of Charles II.," $16; Gabriel Thomas' "Pennsylvania," $160; the same reprint, 1848, $25; J. Thomas' "History of Printing," $28; "The Lancaster Treaty," with autograph of Franklin, $23; John Tyler's "Eulogy of Washington," $5; "A Vision of Separation of Friends," press of W. Bradford, 1692, $30; Theodore de la Guard's "The Simple Cobbler," 1647, $31; "The Writings of Washington," with life, by Jared Sparks, $24 65; "The Relation of Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia," $137 50; Wharton's "Poetical Epistle to Washington," $25; Wood's "New-England's Prospect," $135; "Remarks on Mr. Washington by Bache," (Benjamin Franklin,) $70; Courte's "Loss of the Assention," $75; "Charters of Pennsylvania," Franklin's press, 1742, $12.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

The examination of witnesses in the libel suit of the Black Ball Line, against the White Star Steam-ship Company, to recover damages for the loss of the ship Harvest Queen, was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner Gilbert. Hamilton, the lookout of the Adriatic, was recalled, and testified that after the order was given to port the helm of the steamer the helm was steadied, and held steady until the vessels were close together; then be made up his mind that a collision must occur, and told McKay, who was on the lookout with him, that there would be a mess of it; there were no hails from the Adriatic to the Harvest Queen. Henwood and Henthaw, seamen of the steam-ship, were also recalled, and testified that no hails were made from the Adriatic. James McKay, who was on the lookout with Hamilton, testified that the blocks found on the deck of the Adriatic after the collision, and produced before the Court of Inquiry at Liverpool, England, were there testified to by him as belonging to the Harvest Queen, and really were such. This closed for the time the examination on the part of the libelants. To-morrow a passenger in the Adriatic at the time of the collision will be examined at the office of E. P. Wheeler, in behalf of the steam-ship line.

A PHYSICIAN DIES FROM CHLOROFORM.

The death of Dr. Israel G. Atwood, at No. 1,288 Broadway, from excessive inhalation of chloroform, was reported at the Coroner's office yesterday. The certificate of death was signed by Dr. Fleming, of West Thirty-first street, who stated that he had been called to attend Dr. Atwood on Tuesday, and found the patient completely prostrated by the influence of the drug. He also ascertained that Dr. Atwood, who had been addicted to its use for the past five years, had been during the fifteen days preceding Tuesday continually under its influence. Two weeks ago the deceased, while suffering from unusual mental excitement, took a large quantity of chloroform, and from its effects was at once reduced to a state of utter exhaustion. His purpose in taking the drug was always to allay fits of mental excitement. Dr. Atwood was a native of this State, and fifty-five years of age. He had no family, having lived alone for a number of years at his medical bath establishment in Broadway. The body is to be removed to Michigan for interment.

A SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE FIGHT.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in the sailors' boarding-house, No. 6 Hamilton street, between James Curran, the proprietor, and Francis Campbell, one of the boarders. During the fracas Campbell was attacked by the proprietor and his brother John, and in defending himself he drew a razor from his pocket and cut both the Currans with it, injuring them severely. All the parties to the affray were arrested, and were locked up at the Madison Street Police Station. The wounded were attended by Police Surgeon Powell.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

THE FIRST REUNION FOR NINE YEARS—THE ADDRESSES AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The reunion of the Alumni of Hamilton College, held last night at Delmonico's, was an enjoyable affair. The last reunion of the Alumni of this College was held nine years ago, and last night it was an oft-heard remark as acquaintances shook each other by the hand, "I believe I have not seen you since the last supper." The reunion was well attended, and among the company were Dr. S. G. Brown, President of the college; Rev. Dr. H. Kendall, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; Hon. Edwin C. Litchfield; Hon. D. H. Cochran, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Rev. Dr. T. S. Hastings; Gen. J. R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission; Hon. O. S. Williams, of Clinton, N. Y.; Col. Emmons Clark; Hon. J. S. Bosworth, D. P. Eells, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. H. R. Waite, Hon. A. K. Hadley, Prof. Charles Avery, Rev. J. H. Hoadley, Dr. S. H. Talcott, Rev. A. H. Bradford, Rev. C. E. Allison, Prof. Edward North, Prof. D. G. Eaton, of the Brooklyn Packer Institute; Brainard G. Smith, Dr. H. B. Millard, Col. Hastings, and Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of the Hamilton Observatory.

Gen. J. R. Hawley presided, and in opening the business portion of the reunion he said he was thankful for the honor the association had done him in electing him to the chair. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Tompkins, and Brockway was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Brief addresses were then delivered as follows: "The College as it Is," by Dr. S. G. Brown, President of Hamilton College; "The College as it Might Be," Dr. Cochran, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Rev. Dr. Kendall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., President; Hon. E. C. Litchfield, Dr. Henry Kendall, Rev. T. S. Hastings, and Dr. Cochran, Vice Presidents; Elihu Root, Recording Secretary, and Henry Randall Waite, Corresponding Secretary. At the close of the election brief addresses were delivered by Dr. H. H. Holbrook, Prof. Dwight, Dr. T. S. Hastings, Dr. Knox, and Gen. Hawley, after which the meeting adjourned, and the members partook of a collation.

BUSINESS OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday took preliminary action in regard to the Centennial by adopting the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Gross:

Resolved, That a special committee of six be appointed to report to this board at an early day in what way and manner the Common Council of New-York may and shall proceed to evince its deep interest in the forthcoming celebration of the Centennial, as well as how a friendly cartel can be established between New-York and Philadelphia to further the objects of the International Exhibition.

The resolution was adopted, and the chair selected Messrs. Gross, Cole, Gumbleton, Tuomey, Wade, Cudlipp, Pinckney, and Hess as the committee provided for.

A petition was received from a number of property-owners requesting the board to change the name of Chatham street to Park row. It was laid over.

The board assigned the old Aldermanic and Supervisor's Chambers in the City Hall to Parts I. and II. of the Marine Court.

A resolution directing the Clerk of the board to execute a new lease of the present armory of the Seventy-first Regiment for a term of three years, at $12,000 per annum, was adopted. The bill of the Fifth Regiment Band, amounting to $364, for music furnished at the obsequies of the late Vice President Wilson was passed, and the Board of Apportionment was requested to transfer a balance to pay the amount.

ARREST OF FORTY CRISPINS.

Since the inauguration of the shoe-makers' strike in the establishment of Hammon & Reddish, No. 35 Warren street, six weeks ago, the strikers, who were members of the Crispin Association, formed a regular patrol around the building, and assaulted the workmen on their way home. On one occasion, Mr. Reddish, while escorting one of his workmen home, was knocked down and badly beaten. Finally, Mr. Reddish brought the matter to the attention of District Attorney Phelps, who ordered him to obtain the names of the strikers thus annoying him. Mr. Reddish did so, and with his witnesses testified before the Grand Jury. Indictments were found against the strikers, and bench-warrants issued for their arrest by Recorder Hackett. These warrants were placed in the hands of Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who yesterday afternoon detailed a number of his officers, in plain clothes, to patrol Warren and the streets adjoining, and arrest all the strikers for whom warrants had been issued. The officers arrested forty men, all of whom were identified by Mr. Reddish and his foreman as composing the "striker's patrol." The prisoners, who were locked up in the Church Street Station, will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions to-day.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD FUR HOUSE.

The well-known and long-established firm of C. G. Gunther's Sons, dealers in furs, has just moved to the new and capacious building No. 184 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. For many years this firm occupied a store in Maiden lane, but as the tide of business gradually moved up town, they found new quarters at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, near Broome street. After several years they again found it necessary, in order to keep pace with the business of the day, to go still further up town, and they have selected as one of the best places in the City the site mentioned above. Situated as it is at the junction of three of the most important streets in the City—Broadway, Fifth avenue, and Twenty-third street—their new establishment cannot fail to attract the attention of all. Around it cluster the largest hotels and club-houses in the City, and all the stage and several street car lines at this point intersect each other. The location is a most favorable one, and the Messrs. Gunther will doubtless acquire large additions to their business from the prominence of their new quarters.

THE SHIPPING ACT OF 1872.

At a meeting of sailors last night at No. 136 Canal street, called to express indignation in regard to the Shipping act of June, 1872, speeches were made by Capt. B. S. Osbon and Mr. J. J. Ferris, and resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting were unanimously adopted. The resolutions condemn the arbitrary conduct of Shipping Commissioner C. C. Duncan; ask that a searching investigation of his accounts be made by District Attorney Bliss, and that, if not contrary to law, the seamen be represented during said investigation; and recommend the passage by Congress of the amendments lately proposed by Hon. Elijah Ward. Several letters were read from persons interested in the proposed changes in the Shipping act, and the meeting adjourned.

THREATENED ELECTION CONTEST.

The result of the recent election in Port Richmond for Trustee is likely to cause a case for the courts. Jacob Hatfield was said to have been elected by a majority of three votes because of the throwing out of seven ballots cast for his opponent, which were not considered votes, because the name of the candidate was indicated simply by the initial letter. At a late hour on Tuesday evening the inspectors of election decided to lay the matter over. On Wednesday Stephen Whitman, the opponent of Hatfield, appeared before Justice Middlebrook and was sworn into office, and Hatfield threatens to contest the election.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Arthur Cheney, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Cuvier Grover, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. H. Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Brooklyn, is at the Everett House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse and Marcus T. Hun, of Albany, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

John Davis, Clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge William F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Gen. J. C. Gorman, of North Carolina, and J. H. Millard, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to thank our friends for the generous response to our "appeal" in The Times, for the "hungry, naked, and shoeless" of our industrial schools. Many needy cases have been relieved. We especially desire to acknowledge the receipt of $263 93 from "Amateur theatricals held in parlors of the Church of Messiah," and a donation of $5 from a "Pilgrim," whose letter is inclosed.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

New-York, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, March 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 436; California, 90¼; Segregated Belcher, 97; Ophir, 70; Chollar, 116; Savage, 16½; Imperial, 14¼; Mexican, 38½; Gould and Curry, 22¼; Best and Belcher, 62¼; Hale and Norcross, 46¾; Crown Point, 25½; Yellow Jacket, 108½; Empire, 8½; Alpha, 40½; Belcher, 36½; Confidence, 24¼; Sierra Nevada, 24¼; Exchequer, 18½; Overman, 84; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 62½; Succor, 2.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham left Richmond, Va., yesterday and will arrive in this City this morning.

Henry Foreman, aged forty-six, of No. 34 East Houston street, was knocked down by a railroad car, at Fourteenth street and Third avenue, yesterday, and severely injured.

The sale of the collection of modern paintings recently imported from Europe by Mr. Adolph Kohn, which began on Wednesday evening at Association Hall, and was to have been continued last night at the same place, has been postponed indefinitely.

The foreign steam-ship mail of yesterday consisted of 33,446 letters and 65 bags of papers. The Gellert took out 29,431 letters and 61 bags of papers, the Canima 743 letters and 2 bags of papers, and the City of New-York 3,273 letters and 2 bags of papers.

An alarm of fire was caused yesterday morning by a window curtain taking fire from a gas-jet on the second floor of No. 182 Lexington avenue, occupied by Miss Fanny Davenport, the well-known actress. The flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

At a late hour Wednesday night, Patrolman Byrnes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found a cigar-box lying in a vacant lot at Eleventh avenue and Forty-third street, containing a live male infant. Surgeon Waterman was called to attend to the child. It was cared for at Roosevelt Hospital.

A letter-pouch placed on the mail-wagon at Station A, for dispatch to the General Post Office, was discovered yesterday by one of the clerks to be on fire. It was immediately opened and a package found on fire, apparently containing parlor matches. None of the letters in the bag were materially damaged.

Mike Mullen, one of the proprietors of a den at No. 50 Bleecker street, was held at the Tombs yesterday to await a requisition from New-Jersey charging him with burglary in Jersey City, while William Thompson, Mullen's partner, was turned over to the United States Secret Service officers, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill.

The annual commencement and reception of the Opthalmic Hospital took place last evening at the hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue. Diplomas were awarded to the following graduates: Thomas Wildes, New-York; Moses T. Runnels, Indianapolis; Emma B. Ryder, San Francisco; Eugene B. Squier, Syracuse; Walter E. Deuel, Frankfort, N. Y.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, Henry G. Leask, President, in the chair. The association instructed a committee to report resolutions at the next meeting of the association in favor of the nomination of Roscoe Conkling for President of the United States, elected fifteen new members, and referred ten proposals for membership.

Sebastian Early, a boy fourteen years old, ran away from his father's residence in Chester, Penn., and arrived in this City on Wednesday afternoon. He formed the acquaintance of a number of bootblacks and newsboys in the Fourth Ward, who invited him up to Central Park. When they got him there they knocked him down and robbed him of $13, all the money he had in his possession. One of the young highwaymen, John Ryan, aged fifteen, of No. 18 Greenwich street, was arrested yesterday, and held for trial at the Tombs.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, yesterday, rendered his decision on the motion of counsel for arrest of judgment in the case of the Loughrey brothers, counterfeiters, denying the motion.

The second story of H. C. Hessen's grocery store, corner Wythe avenue and Penn street, was entered by a thief yesterday morning while the occupant was asleep, and a pocketbook containing $110 stolen.

Dr. Thomas S. Henderson has written a letter recommending that the several Irish societies of Brooklyn take up a collection for the benefit of the Home for the Aged on the anniversary of the birthday of Ireland's patron saint.

The Shields will case was continued yesterday, the testimony for the prosecution being concluded. The counsel for the defense will open his side of the case to-day. The suit will not be concluded before the middle of next week.

Moffat, alias Curtis, the retired naval officer who was arrested on Monday charged with enticing two little girls to New-York, was brought before Justice Neilson yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

James Bowen, alias Miller, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Winslow, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for examination on an application for extradition, under the treaty with Canada, on a charge of passing a forged draft in Canada. The examination was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Maggie Foxe, aged twenty-seven years, residing at No. 107 Fleet street, went to the residence of Mrs. Ann Day, No. 69 Lafayette avenue, on Wednesday night, under the influence of liquor, and asked for permission to stay all night, which was granted. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Day went to call her lodger, whom she found dead in her bed.

Mr. J. K. Oldmire, of No. 10 Elm place, found a colored burglar in his front parlor as he was about to retire at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, who turned upon him and threatened to kill him if he did not let him pass. Mr. Oldmire received a severe cut on the hand in his endeavors to detain the burglar, who finally dashed past him and fled toward Schermerhorn street. He was subsequently arrested and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as William Lee, of No. 17 Mott street, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Executive Committee of the American Rifle Association held a meeting at Mount Vernon on Wednesday evening and arranged for an attractive programme for the opening Spring meeting.

The officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York State, held a meeting at Mount Vernon on Wednesday evening, and decided to hold an encampment during the Summer, instead of going to the Centennial.

A case of interest was tried in the Circuit Court at White Plains yesterday. A suit was brought by Mrs. Caroline E. Mackay, of Hartsdale, against Lewis & Daniels, bankers, doing business in Wall street, to recover the amount of a note for $2,375, which the plaintiff placed in the hands of the defendants, with instructions not to renew it. The defendants nevertheless extended the time of payment for sixty days without the consent or knowledge of the plaintiff, and refused to sue the drawer, or deliver up the note to the owner on demand. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the note, with interest thereon.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual exhibition of School No. 3, Middletown, took place last evening. A programme of thirty numbers was creditably performed under the direction of Miss Irene Ronk, the teacher.

On Wednesday evening, while two men were crossing the Kill von Kull from the Jersey shore to Port Richmond, their boat was overturned and one of them drowned. The other was picked up by a tug-boat and taken up the bay.

William Gladhill was before Justice Middlebrook, at Port Richmond, yesterday, on the charge of setting fire to a barn. The barn was owned by a man named Cutler, who had a valuable game rooster. Gladhill wished to possess this rooster, but objected to pay for it, and so, with some friends, he went to get it on the evening of March 1. In the search for the bird the barn was set on fire, but the prize was carried off. Gladhill was arrested on Wednesday night, and was held yesterday in $500 to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Orange Republicans have renominated Mayor Egner.

Parkinson, the Weehawken revivalist, was released yesterday, two citizens having come forward and paid his fine.

Charles Jelly, aged eighteen, was yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail for beating his mother, in Jersey City.

Frank Green was arrested in Newark yesterday for stealing a horse and wagon in Paterson. He was sent back for trial.

A coachman named Daniel Murray, in the employ of G. V. B. Kissam, of Morristown, was thrown from his box yesterday and instantly killed.

Jacob Farote, aged twelve years, was yesterday sent to the Newark City Home, charged with setting fire to and destroying a barn at New-Providence belonging to a farmer to whom he had been indentured by the managers of the Newark Orphan Asylum.

A woman named Graham died yesterday morning in Hoboken under mysterious circumstances, and it is alleged that she was killed by a man named John Smith. The story is that Smith entered her apartments, made improper proposals to her, and upon her rejecting them struck her, when she fell and died in a few moments. The matter is to be investigated.

A young woman, who gave her name as Emma Clark, aged seventeen, and who said her home was at No. 18 Laight street, New-York, entered the First Police Precinct, Jersey City, and stated to the officer in charge that she had taken poison. A medical examination revealed the fact that she had taken a dose of diluted muriatic acid, which was not likely to do her any great harm, and she was sent to the hospital.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners have ordered that kerosene shall be substituted for gas in all the buildings of the department, on account of the cost of the latter.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, listened to the arguments of counsel on the writs of habeas corpus obtained from Judge Donohue, in Chambers, in the cases of W. A. Darling, Spencer K. Green, and William S. Carman, formerly officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, who were committed for perjury in swearing falsely to the statements of the bank's condition submitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department. The discharge of the prisoners was asked for on various grounds. The first and apparently most weighty one was that the act of 1857, which made it perjury for bank officers to swear falsely to such statements, had been repealed by the act of 1875. By this piece of legislation such swearing was exempted from being a crime, and there being no crime with which the prisoners could be charged, it was urged that they must be released. Another point urged was that the warrants and commitments were insufficient in their statements, and showed no offense. After a great deal of discussion, in which Judge Westbrook endeavored apparently to find some means whereby the prisoners could be detained to answer for their crimes if it should be found that they had committed any, the prisoners were finally released.

In the course of some subsequent conversation District Attorney Phelps said this ended all hope of indicting these or similar bank officials, and was one instance of the bad and unthinking character of many recent legislative enactments.

Herman Uhl, the Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank, filed his second report with the County Clerk yesterday. It states that he has cash on hand and receipts amounting to $315,970 65; payments, $136,336 19; balance, cash on hand, $179,634 46.

Messrs. Flanagan & Bright, the attorneys of the German Up-town Savings Bank, applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order to compel the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank to pay over a balance of about twenty-eight thousand dollars due to the German Up-town Savings Bank; $20,000 has already been paid to the latter by order of the court. In regard to the remaining $28,000 it is claimed that there is no circumstance about it entitling the German Up-town Bank to have a preference, but that it should come in with other creditors of the other bank. A reference was ordered to ascertain the facts.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Astor Library yesterday J. Carson Brevoort, LL. D., was appointed Superintendent; Messrs. F. Saunders and A. W. Tyler, First and Second Librarians, and Messrs. Leonard and Bierstadt First and Second Assistants. The appointment of Mr. Brevoort to the Superintendency has elicited the hearty congratulations of all who take an interest in the welfare of the library, and insures a still further enlargement of the institution's present sphere of usefulness. Mr. Brevoort, who is now in his fifty-sixth year, is a gentleman of high reputation, wealth and culture, and has long been known as one of Brooklyn's best and most substantial citizens. The other gentlemen have all been connected with the library heretofore and are thoroughly acquainted with its character and workings. Important additions are being regularly made to the shelves of the establishment, and as soon as the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Astor are available the Trustees propose still further to increase the number of valuable books and manuscripts in their possession.

BAPTIST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association of New-York held its annual meeting last evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, on West Twenty-third street, Rev. William Phelps, President, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. H. Deane, of Calvary Church, President; J. F. Plummer, Fifth Baptist Church, Vice President; James S. Wightman, Madison Avenue Church, Secretary; John E. Thompson, Fifth Avenue Church, Treasurer; E. R. Olin, Pilgrim Church; James A. Dennett, Stanton Street Church; A. J. Winterton, Tabernacle Church; Robert Wilson, Madison Avenue Church; J. N. Burnick, Sixteenth Street Church, and J. G. Dubois, Central Church, Executive Committee. Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of this City, and Rev. T. Hamvod Pattison, of New-Haven.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF ARMS.

An interesting exhibition was given at the Lyceum Theatre last evening by the New-York School of Arms, under the direction of Col. T. H. Monstery. The programme comprised a series of combats with foils, broadswords, sabres, sword-canes, and other edged weapons. The principal features of the entertainment were a small-sword assault between Col. Monstery and Capt. Juillard, in which the former was victorious; an assault with foils by Prof. Caton and Emilie Monstery, and a rapier combat between Col. Monstery and Emile Verbouivens. Dr. P. Allen varied the exercises by reading a paper on "Physical Culture," and Mrs. Monstery performed on the piano.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

Plainfield, March 9.—At the morning session of the Sunday-school Congress Rev. Mr. Green, of Westfield, N. Y., gave a series of blackboard illustrations. A discussion on the proper place and value of the golden text followed, the principal speakers being Mr. W. C. Hazzard, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. Peltz, of the *Sunday-school Times*, Philadelphia; and Rev. Lyman Abbot, of New-York City. In the afternoon, Mr. Frank Beard, of Brooklyn, gave a number of sketches on the blackboard. A debate then ensued on the duties of the Sunday-school Superintendent. Rev. Alfred Taylor, of *The Christian at Work*, spoke at length on this topic. The catechism was then taken up for consideration, and there was an exciting debate on the subject, the various denominational lines showing plainly in the discussion. The evening meeting was held in the First Baptist Church. It was addressed by Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York. He spoke on the Bible and natural science.

AN ENTERPRISING BOARDER.

George Halbe, a resident of Jersey City, yesterday made affidavit that William Grove, a boarder in his house, had seduced his wife and step-daughter and then turned him out of doors. A warrant was issued.

Knox's Spring Style of gentlemen's Hats is now ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—E. A. Schwarz, J. G. Gehring, D. McCarthy, E. K. Burnham, L. N. Labaliee, Dr. G. Gottsberger, J. H. Banker, W. B. Meeker, F. E. Evarts, wife, and child, Miss E. M. Bangs, Mrs. T. V. Johnston and child, F. E. Smith and wife, W. F. Holland and wife, Mrs. E. B. Stoddard, Miss Stoddard, Dr. Lewis H. Sayre, Mrs. L. P. Summers, Miss Mary H. Sayre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—W. H. Blickwell, William R. Barter, William Forth, Mrs. Forth, Mr. Morehouse, Hy. V. Pinkham, J. Wilson Smyth, Mrs. Smyth and child, Jacob Speidel, Mrs. Speidel, G. H. Slack, Mr. Cottrell, Mrs. Cottrell, Miss Cottrell, Mr. Hopkins.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. C. B. Anderson, J. Iglesius Montega, August Schriber, Manuel Perez, Elizabeth Crawford, Mrs. Mary Dreifus and child, José Solis, Mrs. Y. H. Duprat, J. A. Solberg, Charles Conelly, K. A. Smith, E. M. Sanchez, S. Warman, L. K. Mulder, S. R. Radys, W. Rider, J. C. Lowe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:20 | Sun sets......6:02 | Moon rises..6:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:40 | Gov.Island...8:29 | Hell Gate....9:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, March 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Gellert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Son; Canima, (Br.) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge.

Ships Jacob V. Troop, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Dagmar, (Ger.,) Olsen, Stockholm, C. Tobias & Co.; Vittoria, (Ital.,) Maresca, Barcelona, Spain, Benham & Boyesen.

Brigs Aretas, (Br.,) Roberts, Larne, Ireland; J. F. Whitney & Co.; The Charley, (Br.,) Hanson, Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Wardwell, Bernbaum, Grand Turk, Turk's Island, Wilson & Asmus; Bellerophon, McDonald, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. Godwin & Son; Bill Bayter, (Br.,) Bayter, Port Spain, Trinidad, C. N. Bertaux & Co.; F. Morris Perot, Randolph, Para, Brazil, Burdett & Pond; John J. Ward, Fountain, Para, Brazil, J. Amsinck & Co.; Edna Harwood, Turner, Cardenas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Annie D. Merritt, Pinkham, Baracoa, Cuba, Isaac R. Staples; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; John Brooks, Fox, Saybrook, Conn., Rackett & Bro.; Millie Trim, Drinkwater, Georgetown, Demerara, Francis W. Whitney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana March 4, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 10 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Master. March 8, saw a ship ashore seven miles E. of Tucker's Island; she appeared light, with sails clewed up, which afterward set as if trying to get off.

Bark Caernarvonshire, (of London,) Doncaster, Amoy Nov. 19, with tea to Busk & Jevons. Passed Anjier Dec. 4, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 9, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator 21st in lon. 24. Dec. 23, in Java Sea, spoke ship Helicon, from Manila for New-York. Has been 11 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Victor, (of Boston,) Pond, Zanzibar Dec. 13, with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan 5, and crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon 32.

Bark Bernhard, (Ger.,) Zarmott, Bordeaux 55 ds., in ballast to Dill & Rodman. Has had strong variable gales the entire passage.

Bark Elba, Gover, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig D. R. Stockwell, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Develin & Rose—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 20.

Schr. Charles Sawyer, (of Ellsworth,) Miller, St. Andrews 35 ds., with nuts, rubber, and iron to William R. Grace & Co. March 2, off Hatteras, Jorgen Sylvertsen, seaman, a native of Norway, aged twenty-six years, was lost overboard during a heavy southerly storm.

Schr. Harry Emett, (of Brixham,) Drew, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 16, and Bermuda Feb. 20; Feb. 29, in a heavy gale, carried away maintopmast.

Schr. Speculator, Munson, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. M. C. Mosely, (of Franklin,) Sargent, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud. March 8, at 7:30 P. M., while at anchor off the Highlands, was run into by schr. D. S. Miller, hence, for Virginia, carrying away her jib-boom and head gear; the D. S. Miller had her mainsail badly torn.

Schr. Stephen G. Pinkham, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to E. Puig—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. Sallie M. Steelman, (of Somers Point, N. J.,) Sigsbee, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Fannie E. Williams, (of Laurel, Del.,) Shearer, Brashear City 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Kate Foster, Sawyer, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Hunter & Son—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary J. Cook, Cook, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; City of New-York, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; William P. Clyde, for Philadelphia; barks S. R. Lyman, for Java; Lindesnaes, for Liverpool; Harwich, for Gloucester, Eng.; brigs Victoria, for Barbados; Alice, for Truxillo; schrs. Etna, for Ponce; Abbie, for St. Johns, P. R.; A. L. Palmer, for Baracoa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Helicon, Capt. Howes, from Manila, for New-York, was spoken on the 7th inst. off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

The British brig Susan, Capt. Stuart, from Cienfuegos, for Portland, (or Boston,) arr. at Havana on the 8th inst., leaky. No further particulars are given.

The schr. Annie Amsden, Capt. Mathueson, (before reported wrecked,) sailed from Cienfuegos March 7, for Boston, and was wrecked the same day at the mouth of the harbor. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Caibarien, March 1.—Arr. bark Mary Jeanes, Oakes, St. Thomas; March 2, brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, do.; 7th, schrs. Hattie E. King, Crowley, Mayaguez via St. Thomas; Kate Wentworth, Mead, Santander via St. Thomas.

Sld. March 1.—Schr. Rubina, Secord, New-York; 2d, brig H. P. Davey, Loring, New-York; 3d, schr. Quoddy, New-York.

Cardenas, March 7.—Arr. brig Hattie M. Bain, Thestrup, Bordeaux; schr. Etta M. Barter, Barter, Bath, Me.

Sld. March 7.—Brig M. A. Doran, (Br.,) Shaw, New-York.

Cienfuegos, March 4.—Arr. schrs. George M. Brainerd, Averel, Jacmel; March 4, (Br.,) Glass, St. John, N. B., via Bermuda; David Ames, Ames, Porto Cabello; 6th, brig Edith Hall, Oliver, Kingston, Jam.

Sld. 4th.—Bark Joseph Baker, Ryder, Lewes, Del.; 6th, brigs Lena, (Br.,) Davidson, Halifax; Otter, (Br.,) Pringle, Boston.

Halifax, N. S., March 8.—Arr. brigs Bittern, (Br.,) St. Martin's; Arthur, (Br.,) Marchant, Havana.

Sld. 8th.—Brig Edith, (Br.,) Porto Rico; schr. Rescue, (Br.,) British West Indies.

St. John, N. B., March 8.—Arr. ships King Cerdic, (Br.,) Shields, Liverpool via S. W. Pass; Prince Rudolph, (Br.,) Wishart, do. via do.

9th, ship Lancashire, Witch, (Br.,) Evans, Mobile; brig Laura B., (Br.,) Dunham, Darien; schr. Harold, Philadelphia.

Havana, March 7.—Arr. brigs Jessie Rhynas, Tucker, Boston; Adria, (Br.,) Pascagoula; schr. Yreka, Moore, Wilmington, N. C.

8th, steamer Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, for New-York; schr. Miranda Mitchell, New-York; brig Susan, (Br.,) Stuart, Cienfuegos, for Portland (or Boston,) leaky; brig Lizabel, Watson, Boston; schr. D. and J. Lee, Smith, Philadelphia.

8th, sld. steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; ship Forest Belle, (Br.,) Scott, Baltimore; bark Resoluda, (Span.,) Marsal, do.; schrs. Kate V. Aitken, Brower, Delaware Breakwater; George Shepard, Rich, N. of Hatteras.

Matanzas, March 7.—Arr. Schr. Etta and Josie, Bunker, Philadelphia.

Sld. 7th, schrs. Lucy Graham, Smith, New-York; Gamma, Guptil, N. of Hatteras.

Sagua, March 6.—Sld. brig Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Ross, New-York; schr. Eliza Sawyer, Cook, N. of Hatteras.

Arr. 7th, brig Alberta, Hinckley, Guadaloupe.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, March 9.—Sld. Svalen, Robert Dixon, Charles Cox, Lily, (Capt. Lawrence,) John Patten, John Black.

Arr. March 3, Mercedes, Prima Vera.

Arr. March 7, D. H. Bills, Niobe, Happy Home.

Arr. March 8, Nelly Crosby, (off Deal,) Nordstjernan, Kaleva, Prinds Oscar, Mizpah, Brodrene, Eliezer, Blanche, How, Atlantic, (Capt. Liedke, at Liverpool,) brig Argo, at Belfast.

Arr. March 9, Santon, (at Gloucester,) J. M. Haskell, Nuovo Dovero, Francesco, R. Waldo, Eliza S. Milligan.

Southampton, March 9.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Salier, Capt. Francke, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. here to-day on the way to Bremen.

Moville, March 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Feb. 27, arr. here to-day on the way to Glasgow.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

The Gorham Company,

Silversmiths.

Solid Silver and Gorham Plate.

The prices of our Plated Ware are much lower than previous to Feb. 1, without any reduction in STANDARD EXCELLENCE.

NO. 1 BOND ST.,

And by J. BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden lane.

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms to their Manufactory

4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW PREPARED TO

SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY

THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Glass, Plated Ware, Cutlery

Gas Fixtures, &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.

THE 1,200 CUPS AND SAUCERS FOR THE

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

OF THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD, WERE DECORATED ESPECIALLY IN OUR MANUFACTORY.

Dent's Gloves

AT

Knox's, Fifth Avenue Hotel.